ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TÁLUKDÁRI SETTLEMENT OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1896-97.

No. 289 of 1897.

 \mathbf{From}

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M,

Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát;

To

F. S. P. LELY, ESQUIRE, I. C. S., Commissioner, N. D.

Ahmedabad, 12th August 1897.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following report on the administration of the Tálukdári Settlement Department for the year 1896-97.

2. Mr. Quin held charge of the office till the 24th August, when he left to join his appointment as Administrator of the Porbandar State; he was succeeded by Mr. Carmichael, who held the appointment from the 25th August to 23rd October, in addition to his own duties as Acting Collector of Kaira. From the 24th October, to the 10th November he held exclusive charge of the Tálukdári Office, and on his deputation on Famine duty in Sholápur, Mr. Robertson was put in charge of the office from the 11th November to 4th December, in addition to his own duties as Assistant Collector of Ahmedabad. I have been in

	From.		To. Period.
Mr. Quin , Carmichael , Robert on , Bhimbhai	1st August 25th August 11th November 5th December	•••	24th August 0 24 17th November 2 16 4th December 0 24 31st July 7 26
			Total 112 0

charge of the office since the 5th December last. This office has thus changed hands four times during the year under report, as shown in the margin, but I am glad to say that the work has gone on smoothly and never fallen into arrears.

- 3. A week after taking charge of the office I commenced my tour in the Sánand Táluka to make myself acquainted with the local conditions of the Tálukdári villages of which the revised jama was to be fixed. Encamping at central places I visited 18 villages during December. The whole of January I spent at head-quarters (1) to read up and study the old records for the purpose of compiling statistical information regarding the 110 Tálukdári villages of the Dhandhuka Táluka the revised jama of which also was to be fixed, (2) to settle the knotty points relating to the Gángad debts and litigation, and (3) to enquire into certain applications for raising loans, for the execution of decrees, and sales of Tálukdári estates and for the partition of shares. After gaining a sufficient knowledge of the past history of the Tálukdári villages of Dhandhuka and disposing of the head-quarters office work, I again left for the districts on the 3rd February, and spending nearly 1½ months there, I returned to head-quarters in the middle of March.
- 4. During my tour in the Dholka and Dhandhuka Tálukas, I visited all the villages of the Gángad estate which are under Government management, arranging for the cultivation of nearly 350 acres of land which had long remained waste, and giving orders after a personal inspection for the construction and repairs of earthen embankments so much needed in the interests of the revenue of the Gángad estate. I also visited all the villages of the Gámph estate for the settlement of several important questions after referring to the records kept at Gámph. All the Tálukdari villages of the Dhandhuka Táluka, including Bodána in the north, Bávaliári in the south, Pipli in the east and Nináma Harnia in the west, were also visited during this portion of my tour.

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- 5. After clearing the work of the head-quarters office it was my intention to visit the remaining villages of the Sánand Táluka before the end of March, but my appointment as a member of the Departmental Examination Committee prevented me from carrying out that intention. To conduct the examination I proceeded to Bombay on the 30th March, and returned from there on the 7th April. Immediately after my return I left for the districts and finished the inspection of the remaining villages of the Sánand Táluka by the 15th April, when I returned to head-quarters to work up the materials which I had collected for the Jama Settlement Reports of the Dhandhuka and Sánand Tálukas. In the middle of May I again left for the districts, and after visiting Nadiád, Dákor and A'nand in Kaira and Broach, Anklesar, Kerváda, A'mod, Magnád and Jambusar in Broach, I returned to Ahmedabad on the 7th June. During my tour in the Broach District the Tálukdárs of Dehej, Mátar, Kerváda and Sárod personally interviewed me and communicated to me certain details of which I have taken notes.
- 6. In all I visited 126 out of 357 Tálukdári villages in the Ahmedabad District, examined the accounts of 11 Táluka Kacheris, reconciling mistakes and discrepancies, and supplying omissions; and arranged for the destruction of old records. The táluka accounts were on the whole found in a satisfactory state. The boundary marks and village schools were duly examined, and the result of my inspection is given below under the different headings.
- 7. Appended are the maps showing my tour in each of the three districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach. In connection with my return to head-quarters twice or thrice as above mentioned, I would crave permission to refer to the remarks in paragraph 3 of the Administration Report for 1893-94, in which Mr. Quin points out that after a lengthened stay in the districts, a halt of some days is necessary at head-quarters when arrears of work can be cleared off with convenience and facility.
- 8. During my tour I took occasion to meet the Tálukdárs and cultivators at the village chowrás and to advise them in the conduct of their own affairs. I saw their dwellings and cattle, ascertained their wants, learnt their grievances, settled private disputes, which taken in Law Courts would have ruined them. I have settled on the spot several land disputes and claims for maintenance, and have arranged for the education of minors, for the repairs of houses and other kindred matters. The mode of disposing of long pending tumárs on the spot, after a personal inspection of the property in dispute, without the interference of Law Agents and interested persons, who not unfrequently throw obstacles in the way of amicable settlement, was duly appreciated by the parties concerned. It has resulted in a considerable saving of cost of litigation and trouble which are inevitable when parties have to follow the camp of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer from place to place with their Law Agents and other hangers-on.
- 9. There has unfortunately been a succession of bad seasons as the following details will show.
- 10. In 1891-92 the heavy rainfall at the beginning of the season caused considerable damage, while the latter rains entirely failed. Cotton and wheat were below the average, and in many places the rice was a failure; juvár and bájri were on the whole fairly good. In 1892-93 the excessive rainfall did considerable damage to the kharíf crops, except in Broach, where the cotton crop was good: the yield of juvári and bájri was poor in many places. In 1893-94 also the kharíf and cotton crops suffered considerably by excessive rainfall; the rice crop too was spoiled by a heavy fall of rain at the reaping time and the juvár and bájri crops were poor. In 1894-95 the excessive moisture caused by the heavy downpour of rain injuriously affected the cotton and wheat crops though it proved advantageous to rice. The yield of juvár and bájri was scanty. The season of 1895-96 proved equally unfavourable. The rainfall was scanty and the staple crops were almost a failure.
- 11. Though the total rainfall of 1896-97 exceeded that of the previous year, it ceased almost entirely when it was most wanted in the months of September and October. In Ahmedabad the produce of cotton was worse than that in the previous year; it was from 8 to 10 annas in some places, but a good deal

less in others; wheat, particularly irrigated, was fair, being 12 annas crop; rice was in many places a failure for want of opportune rain, and juvár and bájri suffered much by the excessive rainfall in the early part of the monsoon. In Kaira all the crops were worse than those of the previous year. In a portion of the Broach District cotton and wheat were fair, but the other crops were generally indifferent.

The few smart showers that fell in November proved beneficial to the rabi crops in all the districts. The cultivators however did not lose heart and bore their misfortunes patiently hoping for better times.

- 12. The prices of the staple food-grains juvár and bájri rose considerably (Rs. 2 per maund), and the poor classes had consequently a very bad time of it indeed. The industrious and skilled cultivators, who raised irrigated crops, were amply compensated by the high prices of wheat and other grains which ruled in the district for a considerable time. Most of the substantial cultivators had an ample store of food grains with them which, however, they did not part with in spite of the tempting prices ruling at the time.
- 13. The following table shows the total number and revenue of estates of all descriptions under management and of the Talukdari villages in Ahmedabad under revenue charge in the year under report and the preceding year. The different classes of estates shown in the table are noticed separately below:—

	N7	.1	Aggregati	Revenue
	Nun	iber.		lection.
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Ahmedabad Talukdars under Act VI of 1862, Appendix I Ahmedabad Talukdars removed from Act VI of 1862, but continued under management.	50	48	Rs. 65,551	Rs. 66,920
Appendix IA Kaira Thákors under Act XXI of 1881,	4	1	ال	
Appendix II. Broach Thakors under Act XXI of 1881.	. 00	24	49,915	47,280
Appendix III	4	3	19,292	10,018
Minors' Estates under Guardians and Wards Act VIII of 1890	31	30	1,10,705	1,73,458
Miscellaneous estates managed by agreement and under Act VI of 1888 Estates managed under attachment for default.	36	44	1,44,500	2,03,264
&c., Section 144, Land Revenue Code	20	18	1,01,765	1,07,198
Estates— (a) Managed under Section 320 of Civil Procedure Code (b) Under process of salo Estates managed under Section 504 of Civil Procedure Code	299 68 7	331 31 7	87,963 5,870	1,08,658 11,834
Total	547	537	5,85,561	7,28,630
Amount realized by sale under decrees Tálukdári villages under revenue charge		•••	1,658 3,76,333	4,02,892

Encumbered Estates in Ahmedabad.

Harising Bhupatsing of Jhanjharka.

9 Estates of Bodána.

will be noticed later on.

Harising Bhupatsing of the end of 1895-96. During the year under report ten were released from the operation of the Act, four, owing to liquidation of the debts, and six, owing to the expiration of the period of 20 years' management, as There now remain 38 estates under management.

15. There was only one estate remaining under the control of this office at the end of 1895-96 owing to debts due to Government though released from management under the Act. This estate has continued under management during the year under report.

- 16. Of the estates at present under management, as shown in Appendices I and IA.
 - 15 are managed directly by this office,
 - 23 are managed by the Talukdars under the supervision of this office, and

1 is managed by creditors under a special arrangement.

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- 17. The financial position of all the encumbered estates in Ahmedabad is shown in Appendices I and IA. An abstract of these statements is contained in Appendix IV. This shows that Rs. 3,559 were paid to private creditors and Rs. 12,847 to Government, and that a sum of Rs. 1,84,626 still remains unpaid. Of this amount Rs. 31,753 are due to private creditors and Rs. 1,52,873 to Government.
- 18. The payments made on account of debt settlement during the year under report and the preceding year are shown in the following table:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Total debt outstanding at the commencement of the year Added during the year	2,25,903 383	2,12,593 1,770
	2,26,286	2,14,363
Paid during the year— Towards reduction of debt Towards interest on loans	13,693 7,784	10,290 6,116
	21,477	16,406
Balance	2,12,593	2,04,073
Deduct— Amount, though not paid, written off owing to the expiration of the period of 20 years management		19,447
Net balance of debt	2,12,593	1,84,626

- 19. The average payment for the year under report is 16.8 per cent. of the total sum due, the percentage of debt reduced being 13.9. The corresponding percentages last year were 9.5 and 6. The large percentage this year is due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 19,447 on account of the Bodána estates, though not paid, has been written off on the completion of the term of 20 years. The actual payment and reduction are therefore 7.7 and 4.6 respectively.
- 20. The amount paid on account of debt settlement during the year under report was Rs. 16,406 against Rs. 21,477 in the previous year. This decrease may chiefly be accounted for as follows:—
 - (1). The estate of Rudátal, owned by Umáji, got cleared of all debts and had nothing to pay this year, while it paid nearly Rs. 1,500 in the previous year. (2) The estate of Jhanjharka, owned by Harising, had to pay this year only Rs. 487 to be cleared of all debts, while it paid Rs. 1,000 in the last year. (3) The estate of Khambha, which paid Rs. 863 in the last year, could not make payments in consequence of the inability of the farmer to pay the amount of the farm before the close of the year. (4) The estate of Makhiáv was not able to pay more than Rs. 2,000 for the reasons given in paragraph 22 below.

Again Rs. 1,200 were paid to some Tálukdárs for expenses connected with death and marriage ceremonies in their families.

21. At the end of the last year 34 of the maraged estates were indebted to Government. One of these, the estate of Harising Baupatsing of Jhanjharka, paid off its debts during the year under report, and there remain 33 estates now

indebted to Government. Of these, one has been no longer under the operation of Act VI of 1862.

- 22. The total debt due to Government by the 33 estates at the end of the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,52,873, of which Rs. 41,898 were due by the Makhiáv estate alone. The income of the Makhiáv estate was Rs. 10,472 against Rs. 9,877 in 1895-96. Owing to the large expenses entailed by the litigation in connection with the Gángad succession case, in which the Thákor of Makhiáv was a party, it has not been found possible to pay more than Rs. 2,000 towards the reduction of the debt. This sum was not sufficient to fully cover the interest on Government loan for the year, and the result is an addition to the debt outstanding at the end of the last year.
- 23. The estates of Bodána in Dhandhuka were released from management on the completion of the term of 20 years. Of the total debts (Rs. 40,195) settled at the time of the application of the Act in March 1877, Rs. 20,748 were only paid during the period of management, and the balance amounting to Rs. 19,447 was struck off. The estates of Bela in Dhandhuka continue in a very unsatisfactory condition, but as the debt against them is due to Government, no difficulty is apprehended. In some of the Dhandhuka estates the amounts paid in liquidation of debt were small owing to the badness of the season. The estates in Viramgám are making fair progress towards the reduction of the debts. No payment appears against the estate of Hariji Badarji of Sinaj in Viramgám, owing to the non-attendance of the creditors to receive the amount (Rs. 627) ordered to be paid to them before the close of the year under report. In some of the Dhandhuka estates no recovery was made because the income was not sufficient to pay the instalments of debts.
- 24. As regards the estate of Latifkhan of Dholka, Government in their Resolution No. 3069 of 26th April 1897, have directed the publication of a notification for the removal of the 8 Kasbati villages in Dholka from the operation of Act VI of 1862. I have accordingly submitted a draft notification, and the villages will be restored to the Kasbatis in due course. The village of Navda only will be retained under attachment, until after the revision settlement of the Dhandhuka Taluka, in order to keep a check on the remissions which Government have consented to grant.

Encumbered Estates in Kaira.

- 25. At the end of the last year there were 24 estates under management. No estate was released during the year, and the number under management therefore remains the same as in the previous year.
- 26. Statement II shows the financial position of each of the 24 estates. An abstract of it is given in Statement IV, from which it will be seen that Rs. 12 were paid to private creditors and Rs. 11,275 to Government, and that a sum of Rs. 1,09,834 remains to be paid. Of this amount Rs. 4,932 are due to private creditors and Rs. 1,04,902 to Government.
- 27. The payment made on account of debt settlement during the year under report compared with that of the previous year is as follows:—

	1895-96.	1896 97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Total debt outstanding at the commencement of the year Added during the year	1,25,417	1,15,736
	1,25,417	1,15,736
Paid during the year— Towards the reduction of debt Towards interest on loans	9,68 2 5,781	5 ,90 2 5,385
	15,463	11,287
Balance	1,15,735	1,09,834

28. The average payment for the year under report is 9.7 per cent. of the amount due at the commencement of the year, and the percentage of reduction of debt is 5.1 per cent. The corresponding figures of last year were 12.32 and 7.7 respectively. This low percentage is due to the payment of about Rs. 3,000 for the funeral and marriage expenses of certain Thákors and partly to unfavourable season. Again Rs. 300 ordered to be paid to a private creditor could not be disbursed before the close of the year owing to a dispute raised by a third party.

Encumbered Estates in Broach.

- 29. There were three estates under management under Act XXI of 1881 at the commencement of the year under report. The estate of Khandáli was released during the year as its debts were paid off. Two estates now remain under the Act. The financial position of each of the estates is given in Appendix III, and Appendix IV contains an abstract showing that during the year Rs. 2,488 were paid to private creditors and Rs. 1,639 to Government. A sum of Rs. 13,386 is all that remains to be paid to private creditors, the Government debt having been all paid.
- 30. The payment made on account of the debt settlement during the year compared with that of the previous year is as follows:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Total debt outstanding at the commencement of the year	25,810	17,467
	25,810	17,467
Paid during the year— Towards reduction of debt Towards interest on loans	8,343 233	4, 081 46
	8,576	4,127
Balance	17,467	13,386

31. The average payment for the year under report is 23.6 per cent. of the sum due at the beginning of the year, while the debt has been reduced by 23.3 per cent. The corresponding figures of the last year were 33.2 and 32.3. The smaller payment is due to the fact that the estate of Khandáli had paid off Rs. 4,000 in the previous year and it had only a small sum due against it. This was paid off. Again the estate of Jhanor paid nothing this year towards the debt settlement, the reason being that the claim on account of the Toda Girás allowance made against it was decided against it, and that it had to make good a large sum which was appropriated in the previous years to the settlement of debts. The remaining estate of Magnád has, as usual, made a fair payment towards the reduction of its debt.

Minors' Estates.

32. The administration of minors' estates forms an important part of the Talukdari Settlement Officer's work, requiring the utmost care and attention. Questions relating to debts, education, family dissensions, maintenance, marriages and such other kindred matters frequently arise, the settlement of which requires much tact, time and consideration. By continuous careful management the funds of the estates are gradually put on a satisfactory basis, and the conduct and education of the minors are closely and carefully looked after, but our efforts are frequently rendered nugatory by the vicious dependants, and the still more vicious and unscrupulous relations, money-lenders and others by whom the minors or their widowed mothers are constantly surrounded.

33. There were 44 minors' estates under management at the end of 1895-96.

Udesing Agarsing,
Umedsing Agarsing,
Kanubha Agarsing,
Bapumia Mia Sáheb of Vanthal.
Bhaiji Ravabhai of Várna.
Racsingji Tejabhai of Simej.
Dolatsingji Dudhabhai of Morebaud.
Syed Mahomed Báwámia of Ahmedabad.

Two were added during the year under report, bringing the total to 46 at the close of the year. Eight minors, noted in the margin, have attained their majority, and the management of their estates will be handed over to them in the current year. The number of estates will thus be reduced to 38. There is nothing

particular to remark about any of the 8 estates that will soon be released, except that 5 of them are entirely unencumbered, and the remaining three are in a state of indebtedness. Of the new estates, Kerváda in Broach is by far the most important of the entire estates under management.

34. Of the 38 minors, 30 are in Ahmedabad, 3 in Kaira and 5 in Broach. Arranged according to race, 26 are Hindus and 12 Mussalmáns; of the 26 Hindus 14 are Rajputs, 6 Koli Thákardás, 2 Kunbis, and of the Chárans, Káthis, Vániás and Bráhmans one each. The income of the minors varies from Rs. 16 to Rs. 39,842. The income of 18 is below Rs. 1,000, of 8 below Rs. 3,000, of 8 below Rs. 10,000, and of 4 above Rs. 10,000. The property of the minors mostly consists of land which requires a constant and watchful looking after. As regards their financial position, 16 estates are unencumbered, and 22, particularly the smaller ones, are in debt.

	ì	Yames.		Balance, including investments in land, Rs.	noted deserve separate mention on
Kerváda			•••	92,518	account of their importance and pecu-
Jhanor	•••	***	***	1,31,621	liar circumstances. Except Dákor,
Mátar	•••	•••	***	38,967	That off cambraneous 2200pt 20001;
Nadiád			***	30,270	all of them are entirely unencumbered,
Rojka				6,485	I 10 Mi. 7
Návda	***	•••	•••	11,977	and are amongst the most prosperous
Ahmedab	ad, Sy	ed		11,244	r familiated
Viramgát	n, Bár	unia	***	6,417	of the estates under the control of this
Dákor	·	•••	• • •	10,998	office.

- 36. Kerva'da.—This estate consists chiefly of Vanta lands in the Broach district. It came under the management of this Department in September 1896. Its opening balance was Rs. 83,722; its income Rs. 39,842; its expenditure Rs. 34,442; and its closing balance Rs. 89,122. It has to its credit Government paper of the value of Rs. 45,000 besides a cash balance of Rs. 44,122 and Rs. 3,396 invested in landed property. Steps are being taken for the safe investment of the large cash balance. The minor Dulábáwa is at present aged 16 years; he attends the Wadhwan Talukdári School; he is intelligent, well behaved and anxious to learn.
- 37. The circumstances under which the estate came under management and the noticeable events that took place in connection with it not a long time ago are as follows:—

Ráysangji Bháratsingji, Thákor of Kerváda, died on 20th October 1891, leaving a widow and a minor son. Two days after, the Mámlatdár of A'mod, acting under the orders of the Collector of Broach, entered the Thákor's house, made an inventory, and took possession of the property left by the deceased, and locked them up in the premises. The Thákráni thereon applied to the Collector for removing the locks and restoring to her the property, but on the Collector refusing to do so, she sued both the Collector and the Mámlatdár in the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Surat for recovering Rs. 5,250 as damages for the wrongful seizure of her property and for its restoration. The Subordinate Judge ordered plaintiff (the Thakráni) to receive Rs. 500 as damages and to be put back in possession of the property. On an appeal to the High Court, however, it was held by the Full Bench in March 1896 that the actions of the Mámlatdár and the Collector were performed in their official capacities and that the Subordinate Judge had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit.

38. While this was going on, the Collector applied to the District Court for a certificate of guardianship, but this application was opposed by the Thákráni,

the result was that the Court rejected the Collector's application, and the Thákráni, the mother of the minor, was appointed guardian of his person and property. With the sanction of Government, the Collector of Broach preferred an appeal to the High Court against the appointment of the mother as gnardian on the ground that she being a pardáh lady was not a fit person to manage so large an estate. The appeal was successful, and the High Court entrusted the management of the estate to the District Judge. Accordingly the estate remained in the District Judge's charge till 17th September 1896, when, on the representation of the District Judge, the High Court ordered the transfer of the management to this Department under Act VIII of 1890.

- 39. The Thákráni had also, at the instigation of some interested persons, filed a suit against the Collector of Broach to recover possession of certain ornaments valued at about Rs. 40,000, which, as mentioned above, he had taken charge of on the death of the Thákor for their better security. The Joint Judge of Broach, however, rejected the claim, and ordered that the ornaments should remain in the possession of this Department till the minor attained his majority. Rs. 10,000 in cash were also ordered to be made over to this Department. The Thákráni was dissatisfied, but wise counsels prevailed, and she did not appeal against the order. The ornaments were taken possession of and put in the A'mod Mámlatdár's treasury. Arrangements were also made to bring the cash on the accounts of the estate.
- 40. When at Kerváda I took occasion to interview the lady and to explain to her the propriety and necessity of giving up useless litigation so injurious to the interest of her only son. The lady seemed intelligent enough to understand everything that I said, and to see how pernicious it was to listen to the ill-advice of interested persons about her. The matter so far has ended satisfactorily, and from what I saw and heard at Kerváda, I am glad to be able to say that the estate is at present free from intrigues and family dissensions.
- 41. The Thákráni is the daughter of the Thákor of A'mod, and she has, apparently to please her father, arranged to marry her son and daughter in the family of the Thákor of A'mod. The minor is to be married to a daughter of the second son of the Thákor, and the minor's sister to a grandson of the Thákor's who has already been married and has children. I advised the lady to postpone the marriage of the minor till he came to proper age.
- Da'kor.—The Dákor estate belongs to the minor Gopálrao Manohar, by caste a Deshastha Brákman. He is the Inámdár of the village of Dákor and Kanjri in Kaira and the hereditary manager of the celebrated temple of Dákor. The estate came under the management of this Department in September 1895. It was in an extremely embarrassed condition owing to prolonged and expensive litigation, and the reckless and improvident conduct of the late Inámdár. A very careful management is therefore needed to restore it to a satisfactory position. Its opening balance was Rs. 15,146, its income was Rs. 30,077 (Sausthan Rs. 26,475, private Rs. 3,602); its expenditure Rs. 34,225; and its closing balance Rs. 10,998. A large portion (nearly Rs. 17,000) of the Sausthán income is spent in paying the Dákor temple charges according to the decision of the High Court. Its debts amount in all to Rs. 78,549 (Sausthán Rs. 22,108, private Rs. 56,441). There is no immediate prospect of making any payment towards the liquidation of the debts, as the balance is required to meet charges of an appeal to the Privy Council, which was pending when the estate was taken charge of, and of which the cost is estimated at Rs. 10,000. The Shevak's appeal to the Privy Council against the decision of the High Court in favour of the Inamdar and manager is still pending, but there is every likelihood of its being disposed of in the current year. With the sanction and approval of the District Judge of Almedabad, arrangements have been made to engage either Mr. Jardine or Mr. Latham, former members of the Bombay Bar, to represent the Inámdár's case in the Privy Council. The work of preparing a brief for the use of Counsel has also been entrusted to a competent junior pleader of the local Bar under the District Judge's sanction. The rules framed by the District Court for the management of the temple have not yet been finally approved.

- When at Dakor I carefully enquired into the details of the minor's affairs, and found that it was possible to free the estate to some extent by selling certain landed property which is almost unproductive. I am preparing a scheme for the liquidation of the dehts for the sanction of the District Judge of Ahmedabad. I settled on the spot 8 or 9 land cases, most of which arose through personal ill feeling between the late Inámdár's Kárbhári on the one side and some members of the Dákor Municipality and a few townspeople on the other. In one trumpery case the Inamdar and the Municipality each spent in unnecessary and unprofitable litigation more than Rs. 4,000. All possible causes of friction however between the Municipality and Inámdár, who is the owner of the Dakor lands, have now been removed, and it is hoped that the municipal affairs, as well as those of the Inamdar, will go on smoothly. late Inamdar left two widows, who are at loggerheads with one another. Both reside at Dákor, and I took occasion to see them on my visit there and settle their private disputes. The estate is put under an Upri Karkún on Rs. 40 per month, and is now free from the intrigues of old Karbharis and other hangers-on.
- 44. The minor Gopálráo's present age is 16 years; he is intelligent and well behaved; he attends the Ahmedabad High school, and is reported on favourably. He is yet unmarried, and it is hoped that his natural father, who resides in the Sátára District, will not marry him till he comes of age.
- 45. Jhanor.—The estate of the minor Jitsing Bhíratsingji of Jhanor is in a prosperous condition. It came under the management of this Department in August 1887. It has to its credit Government paper of the value of Rs. 2,000, besides Rs. 1,03,102 invested in landed property. Its opening balance was Rs. 28,564; its income Rs. 13,008; its expenditure Rs. 13,413; and its closing balance Rs. 28,159. The chief item of revenue is the Toda Girás allowance of Rs. 7,000 received annually from the Olpid treasury in the Surat District. The large balance to the credit of the estate is due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 72,530, being arrears of 10 years' allowance, during the pendency in the Civil Court of the question of the genuineness or otherwise of the minor, was received in 1889-90 from the Government treasury. The Thákor is aged 20 years and resides in Broach with his tutor, who, the Collector of Broach thinks, is not worth much. The minor is said to be rather too much under the influence of his maternal uncle and a vakil of the Broach Court. Steps ar: being taken to remove the minor from the baneful surroundings and to provide for an effectual supervision over the accounts and other details of the minor's estate.
- 46. Ma'tar.—The estate of Matar, consisting chiefly of Vanta lands in Broach, came under the management of this Department in January 1882 on the death of the late Thakor Himatsingji, who left one son, the present minor, who was then aged 3 months. The estate is in a prosperous condition, and has to its credit Government paper of the value of Rs. 17,000 and Rs. 13,995 invested in landed property. Its opening balance was Rs. 24,215; its income Rs. 16,989; its expenditure Rs. 16,232; and its closing halance Rs. 24,972. The suit brought by some of the collaterals of the late Thakor contesting the genuineness of the minor has not yet been settled. It has been undertaken by some Vakils merely as a speculation. The lengthy trial of the suit has been closed, and the decision of the Joint Judge, Mr. Fawcett, is now awaited. The young Thakor attends the Wadhwan Talukdari School and favourably reported on.
- 47. **Dholka.**—The minor Didásíheb Báwásáheb, aged 14 years, is the son of Báwásáheb Sardár Mahomed, one of the Kasbáti Tálukdárs of Dholka. The estate, consisting of 4 villages, was under Act VI of 1862 till 1889, when it was released on the liquidation of the debts. No sooner was it released from management than the late Kasbáti Báwásáhel, the father of the present minor, contracted debts amounting to about Rs. 6,000. The Kasbáti died in December 1891, and the estate again came under the management of this Department in January 1892. Its income at the end of the year was Rs. 9,870; expenditure Rs. 9,817, including the payment made to creditors. There was a eash balance of Rs. 4,79 k, while the unpaid debts amounted to Rs. 3,000. The estate is therefore now in a solvent condition. The minor attends the Dholka school.
- 48. Rojka.—The estate of Gagubha Dipsingji of Rojka in Dhandhuka was in a very embarrassed condition when it first came under the charge of this

- Department in 1880. The total debt amounted to Rs. 50,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum. The whole debt has now been paid off, and the estate has to its credit Government paper of the value of Rs. 3,000 and a cash balance of Rs. 3,485. Its opening balance was Rs. 4,029; its income Rs. 7,791; its expenditure Rs. 5,335, including Rs. 1,284 on account of school charges, and its closing balance Rs. 6,485. Gagubha is at present aged 20 years, and is the father of two children. He attended the Wadhwán Tálukdári School for 7 years, including the two years for which he remained in the first class. In April last he was under the Collector's orders removed from the school and associated with the management of his estate.
- 49. Sayad Mahomad.—The minor Sayad Mahomad Sáheb Báwámia is the only son of the late Sayad Báwámia, a member of one of the best Mahomedan families in Gujarát, and a spiritual preceptor of the Nawáb of Junágadh. The estate consists of 4 Inám villages in Junágadh, which are managed by the Junágadh Darbár on behalf of the minor, and some lands and houses in the Ahmedabad district which are under the management of this Department. The estate is entirely unencumbered and its total income is nearly Rs. 8,000. Its opening balance was Rs. 9,257, and income of the estate under the control of this office was Rs. 4,436; its expenditure Rs. 11,771, including Rs. 9,325 paid for the purchase of half village, and its closing balance Rs. 1,919. Half of the village of Vasodra in Sánand already formed part of this estate, and the other half, which was in the possession of the minor as a mortgagee, has now been purchased for him, and thus the whole village now belongs to Sayad Mahomad Sáheb.
- 50. Na'vda.—The minor, Mohan Nathu, aged 19 years, is the son of a wealthy Vánia of Návda in Dhandhuka, who was murdered in January 1893. The estate came under the management of this Department in March 1894, It consists of lands valued at Rs. 24,000 in various Talukdári villages of Dhandhuka, and money claims on land and decrees amounting to about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lács. Its opening balance was Rs. 8,410 and its income Rs. 6,560; its expenditure Rs. 2,993 and its closing balance Rs. 11,977. It has to its credit Government paper of the value of Rs. 4,400 and a cash balance of Rs. 7,577, the investment of which has formed the subject of careful inquiry. The minor, Mohan Nathu, possesses the instincts of a Vánia trader, and being able to take part in the management of his estate, he has been, under the Collector's order, associated with the kárkun in charge of the estate since April last, and he seems to take interest in his own affairs.
- 51. Nadia'd.—The minors Kishordás and Kálidás are the sons of the late Desái Vághjibhái Sámalbhái, who was one of the most influential and respectable Kanbi Pátidár of Nadiád. The estate, consisting of lands in 20 villages of the Nadiád, A'nand and Mátar tálukas of the Kaira District, came under the management of this Department in September 1890. It has to its credit Government paper of the value of Rs. 12,000, besides Rs. 13,880 invested in landed property. Its opening balance was Rs. 15,442; its income Rs. 6,230; its expenditure Rs. 5,282, including Rs. 1,700 on account of marriage expenses, and its closing balance Rs. 16,390. Though the estate is entirely unencumbered and in a prosperous condition, the conduct of the eldest boy, Kishordás, and his mother Surajba has been a source of trouble to this Department. On the representation of the friends of the minors, Mr. Quin instituted confidential enquiries to ascertain the truth of the complaint made to him. The result has proved that the conduct of both the boy and his mother is unsatisfactory, and that the latter has contracted debts to the extent of about Rs. 20,000, several of which are fictitious and fraudulent.
- 52. I interviewed the lady at Nadiád and gave her distinctly to understand that not a single pie would be paid by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer towards the liquidation of the debts contracted by her in an objectionable manner without any necessity or occasion. Both the minors reside in Ahmedabad and attend the Ahmedabad School.
- 53. The other small flourishing estates are those of Bápumia of Viramgám and Deva Rám of Vejalka, with balances of Rs. 6,417 and Rs. 2,363 each respectively.

- 54. Appendix VI shows that taking together all the minors' estates under the charge of this office, the total realizations during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,53,408 as against Rs. 1,13,263 in 1895-96. Including the balances in hand at the commencement of the years, the figures are Rs. 3,61,251 and Rs. 2,25,530, exclusive of the money invested in landed property. The total amount in Government securities up to date is Rs. 88,400; Rs. 1,30,975 have been invested in landed property, and there is a cash balance of Rs. 1,35,355. During the year under report efforts were made to find investments in mortgages on landed property for the surplus balances belonging to the different minors' estates. Applications asking for loans on the security of landed property from the minors' balances have been received and are under enquiry and consideration. The Thákor of A'mod has applied for a loan of Rs. 50,000 at 6 per cent. interest out of the Kerváda balance.
- 55. Only one application was made to the District Court to be appointed guardian of a minor's estate with the powers of a Collector given to the Talukdari Settlement Officer under Section 4 of the Guardians and Wards Act by Government Resolution No. 4369, dated 11th June 1895. No order has however been passed on the application.

Estates under Sections 320 and 504 of the Civil Procedure Code.

- 56. The number of estates under management in accordance with the provisions of Section 320, Civil Procedure Code, at the beginning of the year under report was 299 against 312 at the beginning of 1895-96. During the year 40 were released from attachment and 72 new ones came under the control of this office, leaving the present total at 331.
- 57. At the close of last year there were seven estates under attachment under Section 504, Civil Procedure Code. No fresh estate came under management during the year under report, but two were released, leaving five estates under the control of this office at the end of 1896-97.

58. The total amount of the decrees remaining unpaid at the end of the

1	Táluka.						
		<u></u>		8 ⁷ 8			
			;	Rs.			
Dhandhuka	•••			2,83,629			
Viramgám		***	,	2,36,301			
Dholka	•••	***	•••	95,433			
Parántij				17,281			
Gogha	•••		•••	4,522			
Sánand	•••	•••		2 00			
		Total		6,37,366			

year was Rs. 6,37,366 as shown in the margin. In Dhandhuka the decretal debts of the villages of Khamidána, Rojka, Aniáli Bhimji and Bávliári amount to nearly Rs. 1,40,000 out of the total of Rs. 2,83,629. The villages of Khamidána, Rojka and Aniáli Bhimji were once under Act VI of 1862, but were released on the payment of their debts amounting to nearly Rs. 50,000. Bávliári is hopelessly involved, the debts amounting to so much as Rs. 45,000, and the amount available for payment

to creditors being only Rs. 1,200 per annum. The three other villages will pay off their debts within 10 or 12 years, the amount available for the liquidation of the debts amounting to nearly Rs. 83,000, being Rs. 7,000 per annum.

- 59. In Viramgám of the total amount (Rs. 2,36,301), Rs. 1,78,000 are due by the four villages of Bhankhoda, Sadátpura, Chaniár and Bhagápura, all of which were under Act VI of 1862, and released unencumbered after the debts amounting to Rs. 60,000 were paid off. Sadátpura and Chaniár are hopelessly involved, the debts amount to Rs. 1,18,184, while the amount available for payment to creditors is only about Rs. 5,200 per annum. Bhankoda and Bhagápura will be free from debts in reasonable time, the yearly amount available for the payment of debts amounting to Rs. 50,000, being Rs. 13,000. Except Gángad, the other estates, which though small are too numerous, do not call for any special remarks.
- 60. Gangad.—To extricate the estate of Gángad from its utterly embarrassed condition has been a source of great trouble to this Department for the last 10 years. The end however is approaching. The weakness, both of mind and body, of the late Thákor Gagubha, the intrigues of the Kárbháris, the misconduct of the other employés, the internecine quarrels of the sons, and the

intrigues of the ladies effected the complete ruin of Gángad, one of the largest estates in the Ahmedabad District. It was once brought under Act VI of 1862 for the liquidation of a debt of upwards of a lákh of rupees. This debt was paid, and the estate was restored to the Thákor in 1879-80. No sooner was it restored than the Thákor began to contract fresh debts. The new debts incurred in a space of about seven years amounted to more than two lákhs. These debts are increasing every year owing to the addition of compound interest at the rate of nine per cent.

- 61. The late Thákor Gagubha died in January 1887, and the estate was placed under attachment for the security of Government jama. The succession to the estate was disputed between the late Thákor's surviving son Nánbha and one Juvánsing, who set himself up as the posthumous son of Nánbha's elder brother Bháisáheb, who predeceased his father. Suits were filed in the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad. In the meanwhile Nánbha died, and the succession was contested between Juvánsing, the posthumous son of Bháisáheb and his cousins and uncles. After a protracted trial the suit was disposed of in January last by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad, who declared Juvánsing to be the legitimate son of Bháisáheb, and, therefore, entitled to succeed to the estate. An appeal has been made to the High Court on behalf of the Makhiáv minors, who claim to succeed to the estate on the ground that Juvánsing is a spurious child. It is hoped that the appeal will be decided in the current year, and that its termination will bring about some improvement in the state of Gángad affairs.
- 62. The question of the liability of the estate to pay the debts amounting to nearly a lake covered by decrees which last year Mr. Quin declined to execute further, as stated in paragraph 37 of the last year's Administration Report, is still pending in the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Ahmedabad. The opinion of the Government Pleader of Bombay, Ráo Bahádur Vásudev J. Kirtikar, has been obtained on the point, and in accordance therewith this Department has filed an application contending that the estate is not bound to pay the debts of the late Thákor, who had only a life interest therein; that the estate is governed by the law of primogeniture; and that the decrees against Nánbha and others, who were never in actual enjoyment of the estate, which has been under the management of this Department since the death of the late Thákor, cannot be executed against the estate. The Subordinate Judge has framed issues on the points urged by this Department.
- 63. The gross income of the estate during the year was Rs. 46,988 against Rs. 46,463 in 1895-96. The balance in hand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 15,261, and the amount actually realized was Rs. 44,209, making a total of Rs. 59,470, while the expenditure was Rs. 36,256, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 23,214.

The chief items of expenditure were—

				Rs.
	Government dues			22,448
2.	Collection and management	charges		4,142
	Repairs to bunds			1,029
	Payment to creditors	•••		3,000
5.	Law charges	• • •	•••	1,100

A sum of Rs. 8,000 will be paid towards the liquidation of the secured debts out of the balance that remained at the end of the year. In spite of the payments (nearly Rs. 1,30,000) made by this Department since 1888-89, the debts have remained at the original figure owing to the heavy rate of compound interest which adds to the amount overy year. I have however succeeded in finding out capitalists to lend money to the estate at a reasonable rate of interest, and every thing will be done to save the estate after the succession suit is finally decided by the High Court.

64. The improvement of the condition of the estate has received careful attention. Rs. 1,029 were spent on the construction of bunds and Rs. 500 have been ordered to be spent on two utaras. Due enquiries were made regarding the water-supply of the villages, and in two villages where well water had

become brackish after a certain period, experimental wells were dug with a view to test the quality of water at different times of the year. If the water of the experimental wells remains potable for two or three hot seasons, steps will be taken to build pake wells on the selected spots with the help of local funds. The villagers take great interest in the construction of wells, and they have promised to take care of the experimental wells during the rains. No pressure was used in the recovery of the Tagávi given in the past year.

- The effects of the new assessment introduced in the villages of the Gángad estate in 1894-95 have not been as satisfactory as we expected, but this is due to a succession of bad years since the introduction of the new system. However from the enquiries made by me during my tour I am led to believe that the system will, in the end, produce good results. The fixed land revenue shows signs of improvement; most of the intelligent cultivators appreciate the advantages of the bighoti system, and the opposition to the new system comes mainly from the old Kárbháris and Patels who were benefited by the bhágbatái system. I answered the objections raised by such people against the new system, and succeeded in letting out for cultivation waste lands assessed at nearly Rs. 1,500. There is every reason to hope that the revenue of the estate will increase by not less than Rs. 2,000 in the current year if the season proves I visited in February last the new hamlet which was established favourable. in the waste lands of Shiál. It was in a good condition, and the villagers had all that they wanted. The new settlers, numbering in all 60 souls, seemed happy and contented, and they showed willingness to remain permanently at the place.
- 66. The appeal in the Shial Bavli boundary dispute ease has been decided by Government in favour of the Limbdi Darbar, which gains a large area of land, nearly 4,000 acres, out of the Gangad estate. It is under contemplation to submit a memorial to the Government of Bombay for a reconsideration of the orders passed in their Resolution No. 5683, dated 22nd September last.

Miscellancous Estates.

- 67. At the end of 1895-96 there were 36 estates under this head. During the year under report 8 new estates were added, while none was released. The present total is therefore 44. Of these, 23 are in Ahmedabad, 13 in Kaira, and 8 in Broach. Thirty-nine of them are managed under Section 28 of Act VI of 1888, one under Section 26 of that Act, and one under Regulation VIII of 1827. The eight new estates which have come under management are Dehej, Janiádra, Itola, Ahima, Kot, Ráeka, Cher and A'ntrolivás Dolji. Of these Dehej and Janiádra are the only ones of any importance.
- 68. The estates of Dehej and Janiádra in the Vágra Táluka of the Broach District were a few years back under the management of this Department under the Encumbered Estates Act. The estates are in a flourishing condition, and it is satisfactory to note that both these Thákors, who are young, have managed to keep themselves free from debt. They have returned the estates to this office for their better management. The income of the Dehej estate was Rs. 12,514, and the expenditure, including the Thákor's maintenance charges, Rs. 6,592, leaving Rs. 5,922 in hand and Rs. 313 outstanding. The income of the Janiádra estate was Rs. 8,712 and expenditure Rs. 7,171, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,556, of which a large sum is outstanding against the tenants of the estate situated in the Bára villages, the crops of which generally failed.
- 69. The estate of Gámph, one of the largest in Gujarát, came under management last year. The income of this estate at the end of the year was Rs. 46,651 against Rs. 38,233 in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 41,078, of which Rs. 12,108 were paid to creditors, leaving a eash balance of Rs. 19,535. The estate is, however, heavily in debt, 2 of its 8 villages being mortgaged to the Svámi Náráyan Maháráj of Vadtál for Rs. 2,60,000. It appears that the mortgagee realizes interest at the rate of not less than 9 per cent., the revenue of the villages which is enjoyed by him amounting to nearly Rs. 25,000. We have been long thinking of terminating this highly disadvantageous transaction by paying off the mortgagee by raising money elsewhere, and I am glad to say I have succeeded in finding out respectable capitalists will-

ing to advance the necessary funds for the purpose at an interest of 6 per cent. It is proposed to borrow Rs. 2,25,000 at that rate of interest, and this amount, together with the balance of this year, and one year's revenue of the two villages will enable this Department to redeem the mortgage. This will result in a saving of nearly Rs. 10,000 in interest in the very first year of the redemption; and if things go on satisfactorily, the estate will be freed from all liabilities within the course of the next ten years. I am preparing a scheme for the liquidation of the debts. The direct management of the estate is still conducted by a Deputy Manager on a pay of Rs. 40 per month, subject to the control of this office; the services of the private Kárbhári on Rs. 75, whom the Thákor was allowed to entertain, have been dispensed with by him.

- 70. The litigation amongst the Talukdars of Chasiana about their property under the Kathiavad Agency, which had been going on for years past, has finally come to an end this year, it having been decided by Government as the Highest Court of Appeal, that two-thirds of the property should go to Umedsang Sangabhai and one-third to his opponents. On the strength of this decision Umedsang has applied for his share, and I have accordingly issued notices to the parties concerned to show cause within a month why the final decision of Government in the Kathiavad case should not also be followed in regard to the property under this Department. There is a large sum of Rs. 59,400 at present in Government securities besides Rs. 10,495 in cash in the treasury.
- 71. The lease of the village of Chándna was issued to the Kasbáti, and his agreement taken during the year under report. The income of the estate during the year was Rs. 2,238, and the balance in hand Rs. 28, total Rs. 2,266. The expenditure was Rs. 2,176, of which Rs. 100 were paid in liquidation of the debt due to Government, which now amounts to Rs. 1,066-7-3. The village is still in a very unsatisfactory condition.

The management of the estate of Sarod was to have terminated by the end of the year under report, but the Thákor applied for and Government sanctioned the period of management being extended by four years. The income of the estate during the year was Rs. 27,448 and the opening cash balance Rs. 7,217, total Rs. 34,665. The expenditure was Rs. 28,358, the chief items being the Government demand, maintenance, and cash payment of Rs. 10,000 to the Thákor for disbursement to his creditors and for other expenses. The Thákor has a debt of about Rs. 25,000.

General Administration of Tálukdári Villages in Ahmedabad.

- 72. There are 357 Tálukdari villages in Ahmedabad under the revenue charge of this office, and their jama, inclusive of local fund cess, amounts to Rs. 3,95,422. The local fund cess amounts to Rs. 31,827. The whole amount has been collected, except Rs. 7,587 in Dhandhuka and Rs. 1,820 in Dholka (including Rs. 301 on account of 1894-95 and Rs. 1,200 on account of 1895-96)
- The arrears in Dhandhuka are on account of the village of Navda. As reported in previous years, the income of this village has not for many years been sufficient to pay the jama. For the year 1895-96, after deducting the cost of collection, &c., and the chowth due to the Grássiás, the net income amounted to Rs. 5,875-15-8, which fell short of the jama by Rs. 1,711-7-9. This amount has therefore been written off by the Commissioner, N. D., in accordance with the orders of Government. The net income of Rs. 5,875-15-8, instead of being paid into the treasury, has been adjusted in part payment of the sum due to the Tálukdárs of Navda, (Latifkhán of Dholka and the Grássiás) in accordance with the Government Resolution No. 6990 of 11th September 1895. In the year under report the net revenue of Návda, after deducting the Grássiás' chowth and cost of management, &c., amounted to Rs. 2,772, leaving a deficit of Rs. 4,815, which will have to be written off. The gross income amounted to Rs. 5,976 against Rs. 8,752 in 1895-96. No jama has been levied this year, as after remitting the amount of the deficit the balance is to be adjusted in part payment of the sum due to the Tálukdárs of Návda as sanctioned in the Resolution quoted above. The arrears of Rs. 7,587 shown as outstanding are therefore nominal. Adjustment will be made when the accounts of the village are made up after the close of the year.

- 74. The outstandings in Dholka amount to Rs. 1,820, of which Rs. 1,690 are on account of the Chandisar Vánta—Rs. 301 for 1894-95, Rs. 1,200 for 1895-96 and Rs. 189 for the current year. The Vánta was attached for the recovery of the jama, but the income, which amounted to Rs. 1,670 only, was not sufficient to pay the jama in full. For the last three years, i.e., since the introduction of the revision settlement, the Vánta has been under attachment and has been managed by this Department for the recovery of the Government demand, but the income has always been far below the jama, and it will therefore be necessary to take steps not only for the remission of the arrears but for the reduction of the jama after further enquiry. Rs. 130 are due in the Vautha Vánta, and will probably be recovered in the current year. The arrears of Rs. 7,470 for 1895-96 due by the Thákor of Sánand and Koth were recovered during the year under report.
- 75. As regards the village of Aniáli Káthi, I regret to state that the bitter hostility existing between the Káthis and Sheth Tribhovandás Jádhavji has not only not ceased but has been assuming formidable proportions. Mr. Quin endeavoured to bring about a reconciliation but in vain. Mr. Tribhovandás agreed at first to allow the Káthis some lands in the village as jivái, and a Panch was appointed to decide what lands they should have. The Panch were unable to come to any decisive conclusion as Mr. Tribhovandás would have no land given to the Káthis on the Railway side of the village. The Káthis on the other hand would have no land except that on the Railway side, and Mr. Quin's intercession was therefore sought for. He went over the land and saw that there was no possibility of a satisfactory settlement of the dispute between the Sheth and the Káthis unless some of the land on the Railway side was given. Mr. Tribhovandás stoutly opposed this, and as an alternative offered to settle on the Káthis an annuity of Rs. 1,000 on the condition that they absolutely evacuated the village. These terms the Káthis would not of course agree to.
- 76. I visited the village in March last and met Mr. Tribhovandás at the new village, which is about † mile distant from the old one. The old village presented a deserted appearance, and with the exception of 4 or 5 houses of Káthis,—the original owners of the village,—nothing but ruin and desolation were visible throughout. The principal Káthi Tálukdárs were, at the time of my visit, undergoing sentences of imprisonment for a charge of theft in the Ahmedabad Jail, and the lamentations and bitter complaints of their women and children who came to see me were heart-rending and pitiable. I explained to the Sheth the advisability of settling his differences with the Káthis by conceding the point in question, but he remained stern and inexorable, and would not relent a jot. The result of such serious differences cannot but be disastrous to both sides, and a Káthi has lately been murdered, it is said, by some of the Sheth's people who are under arrest awaiting their trial before the Divisional Magistrate. The Sheth is suspected of complicity in the offence, he having written compromising letters to his manager in Aniáli Káthi.

Local Funds.

77. The following table shows the collection and expenditure of the local funds in the Tálukdári villages in the Ahmedabad District:—

	Amount of Local Fund	AMOUNT OF LOCAL FUND EXPEND	DED.	
Name of Taluka,	collected,	Object,	Rs.	Total Rs.
Dholka	11,145	Do. to dharmshálas Deepening of tanks	1,232 129 1,741 1,387	4,489
Dhandhuka	12,642 {	Repairs to school-houses Do. to dharmshálas Deepening of tanks and construction and building of walls to tanks Repairs to wells	320 5,779	6,990

		Amount of Local Fund	AMOUNT OF LOCAL FUND EXPENDED.					
Name of	Táluka.		collected. Rs.	Object. Rs.	Total Rs.			
Viramgám	•••	•••	2,711 {	Repairs to school-houses 435 Do. to dharmshalas 19 Building of wells 574 Deepening of tanks 250	1,278			
Sánand	•••	***	3,636	Repairs to school-houses 80 Do. to dharmshálas 20 Building of wells with troughs and repairs to 1,774 Deepening of tanks 1,029 Road repairs 75	2,978			
Gogha	•••	•••	2,293{	Repairs to school-houses 41 Do. to dharmshálas 196 Do. to wells 76 Do. to roads 583	896			
	Total	•••	31,827		16,631			

78. The collection and expenditure, as shown above, compare as follows with those of the previous two years:—

Year.		Ameunt collected from the Villages.	Amount expended in the Villages.	Percentage,
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95 1865-96 1896-97	•••	29,426 31,286 31,827	8,618 11,274 16,631	29·3 36· 52·2

79. The following table shows the collection and expenditure of the local fund in the Talukdári villages in Kaira:—

			Amount of	AMOUNT OF LOCAL FUND EXPENDED.				
Name of Táluks.			Local Fund collected. Rs.	Object.	Rs.	Total Ra		
Thásra		•••	959	Digging of tank	268	268		
Borsad				Do. to roads Do. to tanks Do. to school-houses	64 269 70 138	547		
Mátar		• • •	1,005 {	Do. to dharmshálas	40 7 64	541		
Anan d			1,559 {	Repairs to wells	179 30	111		
Ka padvanj	•••		137	None		209		
	Total	,,,	6,103			1,129		

80. The collection and expenditure of local funds, as shown above, for the Kaira District compare as follows with the figures for the previous two years:—

	Year.		Amount collected from Villages.	Amount expended in the Villages.	Percentage.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-9 <i>5</i> 1895-96 1896-97	•••	•••	6,010 6,103 6,103	2,038 2,743 1,129	33·9 44·9 18·5

Owing to the introduction of the revision settlement in the Gogha Táluka the local fund revenue has increased by Rs. 541 this year. It will be seen that a little more than half of the revenue has been spent in the Tálukdári villages of the Ahmedabad District. In Kaira the expenditure is much less in proportion to the income.

- 81. Tanks and wells or their repairs where they exist are a great desideratum in several Tálukdári villages in the Ahmedabad District. In many villages I have seen with my own eyes the hardship and inconvenience the poor villages suffer for want of water. Now that the local fund cess in Tálukdári villages is levied on the amount of the survey assessment instead of the jama as before, it is hoped that sufficient funds will be available to supply the urgent wants of the people. Great care is needed in constructing new wells in places which are subject to salt efflorescence. I have arranged to make experimental wells in two villages with a view to test the quality of the water for three years at different times of the year, and if the water does not become brackish, steps will be taken to build paka wells on the spots so selected with the help of local funds.
- Complaints were made to me in several places of the mode in which the works were being executed by the Taluka Local Board overseers, and I had to admit to an extent the justice of their complaints. For example, I do not think it proper to disregard the reasonable wishes of the village people in the matter of the selection of a site for a well or a school, or in matters connected with the excavation of tanks and the like, where much professional skill is not ordinarily required. The employing of contractors to do works which the people themselves are intelligent enough and willing and able to execute under proper supervision should be discouraged, and a full advantage should be taken of the experience of the people, and their services should be utilized in arranging the details of works and in executing and supervising them. Perhaps a little more trouble and a little more acquaintance and sympathy with the people on the part of our officers entrusted with this branch of our work are all that is required as they will remove the grievances of the people, at the same time that our money will be more usefully and more properly spent and the result will be more enduring. I have communicated my views to the Presidents of Táluka Boards for their consideration.

Boundary-marks.

83. Due attention was paid during the year under report to the inspection of boundary-marks in Tálukdári estates. I personally examined a very large number of marks in every village that I visited during my tour, and found that a majority of them were more or less below the standard size. In order that the examination and repair of boundary-marks may be regularly undertaken and completed, the inspecting kárkúns have been assigned definite areas in their charges. Each táluka will be completed within three years according to this arrangement. As there are no Talátis kept in Tálukdári estates except in those that are under management by this office, the boundary-marks there cannot be expected to be in the same satisfactory state as those in Government villages; but the Talátis appear this year to have done better in this matter and more substantial results are expected next year.

- 84. The difficulties Mr. Quin complained of last year in paragraphs 55 and 56 of his Administration Report in connection with the maintenance of houndary-marks no longer exist. The instructions contained in paragraph 21 of your forwarding endorsement and in paragraph 6 of the Government Resolution are being followed.
- 85. While on the subject of houndary-marks in Tálukdári villages, I beg to remark that the inspecting staff is very small, often without any assistance of Talátis, and their inspection cannot therefore be thorough or adequate. I therefore venture to propose that the Collectors of the districts may be requested to issue orders to the Mámlatdárs to pay attention to this subject during their visits to Tálukdári villages. Their exertions in this direction will improve matters considerably, and once the boundary-marks are put in a satisfactory state, they will continue in that state with but little difficulty. I discussed the subject with some Tálukdárs who evinced much interest therein and who seemed alive to the necessity of doing something themselves in this direction.
- 86. The result of the introduction of the new vighoti or acre-rate system in some of the villages of the Viramgám Táluka has been more successful this year than in the past. Complaints against the assessments, however, continue to come in, but such complaints must be expected in a bad year like the one under report, and cannot be taken as an indication of the assessments being heavy or unbearable. Careful enquiries are of course made with a view to ascertain the truth or otherwise of these complaints. In some of the smaller estates, where the bhágbatái system obtains, this year has been an unusually prosperous one owing to high prices, and this fact probably be used as an argument by the holders of such estates for the retention of the bhágbatái system. As remarked in paragraph 65, however, I have been discussing with the Tálukdárs the advantages of the acre-rate system, and it appears to me that the new system will before long be welcomed by a majority of them.
- 87. During the year under report I visited the Mamlatdars' kacheris of Dholka, Dhandhuka, Sanand and Virangam in the Ahmedabad District, Nadiad and A'nand in Kaira, and Ankleshvar, Broach, Vaghra, A'mod and Jambusar in the Broach District, and examined the Mamlatdars' accounts. The work was on the whole satisfactorily done, except in A'mod, where the accounts were not written up to date. The lists of B papers have been ordered to be prepared for every office, and on their approval by me steps will be taken to destroy the useless records. I personally supervised the destruction of such papers in the Sanand kacheri, and have arranged for the regular performance of the work every year when the Talukdari Settlement Officer visits the kacheri.

Education of Minors and Tálukdárs.

I am glad to be able to remark that the Tálukdárs have began, though slowly, to appreciate the blessings of education. During the course of my tour I inspected several schools and there I saw young boys of Tálukdárs assiduously vying with the boys of other communities in getting higher ranks in their respective classes. One particular feature that struck me while inspecting the girls' schools in some of the villages was the attendance of young girls of Talukdars. It is more than what we can expect from such a conservative class as the Rajputs. Such of the poorer Talukdars who cultivate lands with their own hands and who are generally considered as a backward class, are beginning to show remarkable zeal in giving at least elementary education to their children. As to the minor Talukadars I have mentioned under the head of Minors' Estates that each one is receiving education at some school or other. The want of a Matriculation class in the Grássia School at Wadhwan is seriously Some of the grown up minors after reaching the highest class are required to remain there for two or three years. This repetition of their studies is naturally irksome to them, and most of them therefore desire to leave the school and prosecute further studies in High Schools or at home under private tutors. I am now in communication with Mr. Strip, the Principal of the Wadhwan School, on the subject of opening a Matriculation class in his school. I am also anxious to enhance the educational value of the Jubilee Memorial Institute by throwing it open to such of the Tálukdár boys whose means would not allow them to avail

themselves of the education imparted in the Wadhwan school. They will be kept as boarders in the Institute and will be allowed to prosecute their studies in the Government schools in Ahmedabad.

89. At the end of the year there were 9 boys attending the Wadhwan Grassia School, of whom 2 have left and 1 has been newly admitted, making a total of 8 boys attending the school at the end of the year. The new admission is the minor Thakor of Kervada, who is an intelligent and a promising youth, and I would recommend his transfer to the Rajkumar College, where he will be able to associate more freely with youths of his high position. The Thakor of Utelia continues to receive education under a private tutor, while the Desai brothers of Nadiad and the young Talukdar of Thori Thambha attend the Ahmedabad schools. The Thakor of Gajna has applied for the withdrawal of his grown up son from the Wadhwan School and for his admission into the Ahmedabad High School, but as suggested above, if Mr. Strip sees the advisability of opening a Matriculation class in his school, I trust I will be able to pursuade some of these boys desirous of leaving that Institution for prosecuting further studies elsewhere to stick to it for a year or two more.

Revision Survey Settlement.

- 90. During the year under report proposals for the introduction of maximum rates in the villages of the estate of Mehlol, Táluka Godhra, in 75 Tálukdári villages of the Hálol Táluka and in 14 Tálukdári villages of the Jhálod Táluka in the Panch Maháls were submitted to Government, and they have been sanctioned in Government Resolutions Nos. 8181 of 19th October 1896, 300 of 13th January 1897, and 4990 of 3rd July 1897 respectively. The valuation settlement of the Tálukdari village of Eral, Táluka Kálol, has also been sanctioned in Resolution No. 5144 of 9th July 1897. The survey papers of the Hálol villages have lately been received, and the work of preparing the Faisal Patraks of these villages will be taken in hand immediately on receipt of sanction for the entertainment of a temporary establishment, which will be soon applied for as was done in the case of the Ahmedabad villages.
- 91. Reports containing proposals for the revised jama of the Tálukdári villages of Dhandhuka and Sánand tálukas and two villages of the Utelia estate are nearly ready and will be submitted shortly.
- Proposals for the revision settlement of the jama of the Talukdari villages of Virangám were sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 8484 of 28th October 1896 At the same time Government called for reports on the question whether Government should not in certain cases levy a jama not less than half the income irrespective of its proportion to the survey assessment and of the 50 per cent, limit of enhancement. Government however have thought fit, after considering the reports called for, not to make alterations in the present mode of calculating the jama (Government Resolution No. 2262, dated 23rd March 1897). The settlement was announced to the Talukdars by the Collector of Ahmedabad and myself at Viramgam on the 29th April last, and it will come into force in the current year 1897-98. The average increase in the jamás amounts to 38 per cent. and in the local fund contribution to 212 per cent. This proportion is higher than that in the Dholka and Gogha talukas. The Thakardas of the Chuval view the increase in the jamas and the local fund cess with considerable dissatisfaction. Petitions were submitted by the Thákors of Vála and Láthi and by certain other Tálukdárs complaining of the increase in the jama in some of the Gogha villages, but Government saw no reason to interfere in the matter (Government Resolution No. 8701, dated 4th November 1896).
- 93. The revision settlement has been introduced for the first time in the Gogha Táluka. The whole amount of the jama has been realized without recourse being had to the attachment of any estate. The majority of the Gogha Tálukdárs are no doubt poor; but 1 am not at present prepared to accept the opinion generally expressed that the Government jama has been paid with borrowed money or from earnings from other sources than land. I must make personal enquiries on the spot before venturing on an opinion on so important a subject.
- 94. The revision settlement of the Viramgám Kasbátis' estates was sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 10616 of 28th December 1896, under which the leases for the whole village of Vanthal and half of Thori Thambha were sanctioned for the term of the present settlement in Government

villages in Virangám. Government also directed the resumption of the villages of Thori Vargas, Vani, Thori Mubárak, Chárodi and of the other half of Thori Thambha after giving the holders notice of six months. The notices were accordingly issued to the Kasbatis directing them to hand over the villages to Government on the 1st August 1897. Against these notices, however, the Kashatis have submitted memorials to Government, and I have submitted my report thereon through the usual channel. The order of resumption has been suspended by Government pending the final disposal of the memorials. (Government Resolution No. 5042, dated 6th July 1897).

95. The area of the bhátha lands in the villages of Vatáman, Gánol and Rinza, which was much curtailed as reported last year, has remained the same this year, and a partial remission has been sanctioned by Government on recommendation from this office (Government Resolution No. 3996, dated 27th May 1897).

Execution of Decrees.

- 96. At the end of 1895-96 there were 816 decrees under execution under Sections 320 and 322A of the Civil Procedure Code. Of these, 634 were received from the Courts under Section 320 and 182 direct under Section 322A. The number received during the year under report was 100 as against 106, 142 and 115 in the three preceding years respectively. Those received direct were 9. The total number under execution during the year was therefore 925, while last year there were 966.
 - 97. Of the warrants to which these decrees relate,

649 were dealt with by management.

31 were dealt with by sale.

100 were under enquiry.

145 were returned to the Courts,

925

Those returned to the Courts were satisfied as under:—

19 by compromise.

60 by paying the decretal amount from the judgment-debtors' property under management.

3 returned under Section 266, April 1917

Section 325. 18 do.

4 recalled by the Courts.

7 returned to the Court, as Government declined to sanction the sale.

13 returned, because no bid was made.

3 returned, as the debt was contracted without permission under Section 31(1) of the Tálukdári Act.

18 returned, because Mulgámetis are not treated as Tálukdárs.

145

98. The following table shows the manner in which the decrees received in each year, and those brought over from the previous years, have been disposed of during the last three years:-

	18	39 4-9 5,	18	89 5-9 6.	1896-97.		
	Number of Decrees.	Amount.	Number of Decrees.	Amount.	Number of Decrees.	Amount.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Returned after disposal by com- promise, &c Under payment by instalment	110	77,092	150	1,99,861	145	1,49,087	
from the revenue of the estates under management	676	9,11,181	671	8,77,326	649	8,54,080	
Under process of sale Under enquiry	66 110	1,12,095 1,37,151	68 77	1,33,514 45,501	31 100	55,429 1,25,222	
	962	12,37,519	966	12,56,202	925	11,83,818	
Amount paid to creditors direct or through the Civil Courts		79,110		96,652	•••	59,591	

- 99. It will be seen that the amount paid to creditors during the year under report is less than that paid in either of the two previous years, the percentage being 5.0 as against 6.3 and 7.6 in 1894-95 and 1895-96. Considering the unfavourableness of the season and postponements of payments in consequence of disputes pending in Civil Courts, the results cannot be said to be unsatisfactory.
- 100. The amount realized from the management of the estates under attachment in execution of decrees and sent to the Civil Courts in the year under report was Rs. 46,505 as against Rs. 59,394 in 1895-96. No estate was sold in execution of decrees passed against specific property. Further allusion is made to the subject of the sale in paragraph 133 below.

Suits.

- 101. The position of the Talukdari Settlement Officer as Trustee and Manager of a large number of estates frequently exposes him to litigation, and the conduct of the numerous suits on behalf of Talukdars which he is obliged to defend or prosecute entails considerable labour and responsibility. Appendix V gives the details of all the suits.
- 102. Fourteen original suits and appeals were pending at the beginning of the year, fourteen new suits were added during the year, making a total of 28. Of these, 18 have been finally disposed of, eleven in favour and seven against this Department.
- 103. The Sárod succession case has been finally set at rest. Sardársing Himatsing, the younger brother of the present Thákor of Sárod, filed a suit for a declaration of his right to the estate on the ground that Ganpatsing, the present Thákor, was spurious; he also claimed a moiety of the estate in case the decision was passed against him. The lower Court found against the plaintiff, and in the appeal to the High Court the plaintiff's claim was rejected.
- 104. As stated in paragraph 61 above, the Gáng i succession suit has been decided by the 1st Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad in favour of Javánsang, the alleged posthumous child of Bháisáheb, and an appeal against this decision is pending before the High Court.
- 105. The trial of the Matar succession suit has been completed in the District Court, and the decision of Mr. Fawcett is awaited. The other suits were unimportant.
- 106. As an instance of the unnecessary and unprofitable litigation carried on through interested motives and private jealousies, I may mention the case of the Dakor Inamdar against the Municipality. A spirit of antagonism long existed between the Inaindar's Karbhari and some of the municipal commissioners of Dakor. The Municipality were building on a piece of land granted for the purpose, a dharmshala for the use of pilgrims out of the income derived from the pilgrim tax. The Karbhari got the late Inamdar to file a suit to recover possession from the Municipality of a small piece of land which was used in addition to the land already given for building the dharmshala. Some of the municipal commissioners instead of anicably settling the dispute took it into their heads to fight out the claim urged by the Karbhari. The matter was The two lower Courts decreed the suit in favour of the keenly contested. Municipality on the technical ground that no notice was served on the Municipality as required by the Municipal Act. In appeal to the High Court it was decided by a Full Bench that no notice was necessary. During my visit to Dákor in May last I inspected the land in dispute in company with the late Kárbhári of the Inamdár and the Vice-President of the Municipality, and finding that the small piece of land in dispute was practically of no value to the Inamdar, I decided that the part built on the disputed area should remain as it was, as the demolition of the part of the building thereon was calculated to substantially impair the usefulness of the whole dharmshala, which was built for purely public purpose out of the funds raised from the pilgrim tax.

107. The following figures show the expenses incurred by the estates during the year under report on account of litigation:—

Total expenditure incurred ... 3,750 Recovered from plaintiffs ... 1,493 $\overline{}$ Net costs to estates ... 2,257

Financial Review.

108. The following abstract gives at one view the financial results of the management of the estates for the year under report:—

		vious	uding nd.	,	Св	(ARGES O	A TTT KIKD	5.			e of	written	the che
	Estates.	Gross Income including previous year's outstanding Balances.	Total Revenue realized, including past year's Balance in hand,	laes.	., charges in	Settlement Establish-	Education, Expenses of			orn.	band at the close	Balances wa	Balances at
	Number of E	Gross Income, 3'ear's outst	Total Revenue past year's l	Government dues.	Collection, &c., the Tgluka.	Tálukdári Officer and ment charges.	Muintenance, and other Tslukdárs,	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Pald to Greditors.	Balance in har the year.	Outstanding off.	Outstanding close of the
Estates under		Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	Ra,	Ra.	Bs.	Rs,	Re,	Rs.	Rs.	Re.	Rs.
Encumbe r e d Estates Acts	76	1,24,218	1,54,450	34,516	7.786	2,888	34,214	5,26	84,668	31,820	37,962	1,187	15,486
All other estates under manage- ment	480	6,04,412	8,80,228	1,73,358	87,816	10,281	1,31,578	11,360	8,93,910	77,648	4,17,675	6,605	36,08 6
Total	506	7,28,630	10,48,678	2,07,873	45,102	13,169	1,65,789	46,648	4,78,578	1,09,463	4,55,637	7,782	1,01,575

The details of this abstract will be found in Appendix VI.

109. The percentages of collection, remission and outstanding balances to the total realizable revenue of the estates under management for the year under report and the previous two years are shown in the following table:—

Distric	;t.	Years.	Gross Revenue, including arrears,	Amount collected during the year.	Amount emitted.	Amount outstanding.	Percent- age of Colleo- tion.	Percentage of Remission.	Percentage of out- standing Balances.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Ahmedabad	{	1894-95 1895-96 1896-97	3,46,282 3,96,245 1,25,338	2,85 , 231 3,39,495 3,55,930	18,827 2,743 4,768	51,007	82·3 85·6 83·6	5·4 0·7 1·1	12·1 13·6 15·1
Kaira	{	189 4-95 1895-96 1896-9 7	1,58,607 1,42,955 1,33,463	1, 2 8,975 1,22,699 1, 21, 790	5,961 1,840 1,603	18,416	81·3 85·8 91·2	3·7 1·2 1·2	14·9 12·9 7·5
Broach	{	1891-95 1895-96 1896-97	1,16,841 1,19,128 1,69,829	1.00,498 86,304 1,41,556	75 1,068 1,411	31,756	86· 72·4 83·3	0·8 0·9 0·06	13·9 26·6 15·8
Total	{	1894-95 1895-96 1896-97	3,21,730 3,58,328 7,28,630	5,14,704 5.48,498 6,19,276		82,163 1,04,179 1,01,572	82·7 83·3 84·9	4· 0·8 1·06	13·2 15·8 13·9

110. The above figures show that the percentage of collection to gross revenue is slightly lower than that of the last year in the Ahmedabad District,

while it is much higher in the Kaira and Broach districts. The percentage of remissions in Ahmedabad is at the same time a little higher than last year's, while it remains stationary in Kaira. In Broach it is lower. The proportion of outstanding balances has also somewhat increased in Ahmedabad, but in Kaira and Broach it has greatly decreased owing to the collection of the large outstanding balances of 1895-96.

- 111. The amount outstanding in the Kaira District is Rs. 10,070, of which Rs. 5,363 belong to the year under report and Rs. 4,707 to previous years. The latter sum includes Rs. 3,100 on account of the Deheván estate and Rs. 826 on account of Dákor. Both these amounts form the subject of a separate enquiry. Of the outstandings of the year under report Rs. 2,300 are in process of recovery, and the collection of Rs. 2,900 due from some of the poorer cultivators will have to be postponed.
- 112. In Broach the outstanding balance amounts to Rs. 26,862, of which Rs. 13,197 belong to the year under report and Rs. 13,665 to previous years. It is distributed as follows:—Rs. 10,732 in Sárod, Rs. 2,986 in Jhanor, Rs. 3,036 in Sigám, Rs. 2,955 in Mátar, Rs. 2,811 in Kerváda, Rs. 1,900 in Janiádra, and the balance in the rest of the estates. All these outstandings are in process of recovery, except about Rs. 3,000 in Sárod, the collection of it has been found necessary to postpono.

T.i	luka.		Amount outstanding.
		Ì	Rs.
Dhandhuka			4,949
Dholka	•••		12,788
Sánand	***	j	4,983
Viramgám	1 * *		23,719
Parantij	***	•••	16,692
Gogha	***		4()
Daskroi		m	1,569
	Total]	64,640

113. In the Ahmedabad District tho total amount of outstanding is Rs. 64,640 in different talukas as shown in the margin. The total outstandings last year amounted to Rs. 54,007. The increase is most noticeable in the talukas of Virangam and Parantij, in both of which the balances this year exceed those of the last year by about Rs. 7,000. This is chiefly due to a part failure of crops. In Dhandhuka almost the whole of the outstanding balance is due for the year under report and is recoverable. Steps are being taken to collect it.

- 114. In Dholka Rs. 9,246 belong to the Gangad estate, of which about Rs. 2,000 are recoverable; the rest will have to be written off as irrecoverable after enquiry. The outstandings of other estates are being recovered.
- 115. In Sánand Rs. 3,900 are due from tenants of the estates of Makhiáv, Chekhla and Garodia, who are in very indigent circumstances, and a large sum will probably have to be remitted.
- 116. In Viramgám Rs. 6,600 in Sinaj, Rs. 4,000 in Vithlápur and Rs. 1,700 in Panár are disputed. The recovery of the rest is in progress.
- 117. In Parantij Rs. 5,800 in Oran, Rs. 3,000 in Rozad and Rs. 1,200 in Moyad are in dispute. Rs. 2,000 are not recoverable and the rest is being recovered.
- 118. In Daskroi the amount is due on account of the rent of houses belonging to the estate of Sayad Mahomadmia of Ahmedabad and will be recovered in the usual course.
- 119. The total amount remitted in all the three districts is Rs. 7,782. Of this Rs. 4,678 are in Ahmedabad, of which Rs. 1,915 are on account of remissions to poor cultivators of the Gángad and Rozka estates and Rs. 980 on account of excess charges made on certain tonants of the Gámph estate but which had to be finally reduced; the rest is made up of small items requiring no notice. In Kaira and Broach the amounts are small and call for no explanation.
- 120. The following table shows the average percentage of expenses of management to realizable revenue and to actual collection of each district separately and of all the three districts together for the year under report:—

District.				Talukdári Settle- ment Office.	Local expenses of collection,	Total average per- centage.
Ahmedabad \ldots {	On realizable revenue On actual collection		•••	1·9 2·2	5·3 6·3	7·2 8·6
Kaira {	On realizable revenue On actual collection	•••	•••	2·1 2·3	8·3 9·1	10·5 11·5
Broach {	On realizable revenue On actual collection	•••	•••	1·2 1·5	6·6 7·9	7 8 9·4
Total average per { centage }	On realizable revenue On actual collection	•••	•••	1·8 2·1	6·1 7·2	8·0 9·4

These figures are somewhat lower than the corresponding ones of last year.

Working of the Gujarat Talukdars Act. 1888.

121. In connection with the general working of the Tálukdári Act, I am glad to be able, with the help of certain statistics collected for the purpose, to state that the Act has proved beneficial in many ways. The Tálukdárs of Gujarát were extremely reckless in burdening their estates with heavy liabilities. Act VI of 1862 was intended to relieve the estates from debts, and Government undertook to pay off the debts by granting loans, which were recovered by a system of economical management. There was, however, nothing in the law to prevent the Tálukdárs from incurring fresh liabilities on the security of their lands after the estates were restored to them. In the Districts of Kaira and Broach, however, there was a special section in Acts XIV of 1877 and XXI of 1881 prohibiting Tálukdárs from encumbering their estates which were once brought under the Act. The effect of the absence of such a salutary provision in regard to the Tálukdári estates in the Ahmedabad District was that the Tálukdárs incurred heavy liabilities on the security of their estates after they were restored to them free from all liabilities. It was to put a stop to this mischief that Section 31, clauses (1) and (2), was incorporated in Act VI of 1888.

122. In consequence of the restrictions now imposed on the Tálukdárs'

Монто	AOES.	SAI	LES,
Before the Act.	After the Act.	Before the Act.	After the Act.
1,853 (average 146 per year).	399 (average 57 per year).	191 (average 15 per year).	31 (average 4 per year),

power of borrowing money, creditors are deterred from lending moneys to Talukdars with the pleasure and readiness with which they lent money before the passing of the Act. The marginal table shows the number of mortgages and sales

both before and after the passing of the Act From this it will appear that the average number of mortgages has gone down from 146 to 57 a year, while the average number of sales has decreased from 15 to 4 a year. This marked diminution is an indication of the benefits the Act confers on the Talukdárs. Sales and mortgages have dwindled down, and the number of estates coming under the management of this office under Section 28 of the Act is increasing every year. There is also a corresponding decrease in the amounts borrowed with the sanction of the Talukdári Settlement Officer. The reason for this decrease is not far to seek. The increasing interest which the more intelligent Talukdárs take in their own affairs, their unwillingness to borrow on paltry pretexts, and the unwillingness of creditors to lend money on the conditions imposed by the Talukdari Settlement Officer, account for the decrease.

123. There were five partition cases pending at the beginning of the year and eight new applications were received during the year, making a total of thirteen. The five cases which remained undecided were postponed sine die by

- Mr. Quin with the object of inspecting the lands in dispute. In the case of one of these the parties have been given time to privately settle their differences. Of the new eight applications, in four, time has been allowed to parties to make private settlements, one has been dismissed for non-appearance of parties, in one case the parties have agreed to keep the estate under management under Section 28 of Act VI of 1888, while two have been adjourned sine die pending a personal inspection of the lands in dispute. I may mention that these partition cases are not of great importance, as the extent of the shares in dispute varies from 4 to 18 dokdás. I have begun to feel considerable doubt as to the bond fides of these partition suits. It does not appear that the coparceners have any real desire to divide among themselves their joint family property, but actuated by interested money-lenders, they resort to this office for the partition of their estates. long as the property remains compact money-lenders find it difficult to appropriate it. I therefore make it a point to call before me all the members of the applicant's family and personally ascertain their wishes. I am also averse to the Talukdars incurring unnecessarily heavy expenditure in these partition suits, and like Mr. Quin much prefer to bring about amicable settlements wherever possible, and rather than putting the applicants to the expense of taking their witnesses to distant places, where my eamp may happen to be, I prefer to decide the eases on the spot.
- 124. As stated above, the number of estates now under the management of this Department under Section 28 of the Act were 39, of which 8 came under attachment during the year under report. The statistics show that Government management is generally appreciated, and that the number of applications has risen from 1 in 1889-90 to 8 in 1896-97, the total applications being 41 since the passing of the Act of 1888. The estates of Kot in Kaira and Itola in Broach were under the management of this Department under the Encumbered Estates Act, but on their release the owners requested a further continuance of our management under Section 28 of the Act. During the year under report no estate was released.
- The other most important work connected with the working of the Tálukdári Act is the disposal of numerous applications for permission to borrow money on the security of Talukdari lands under Section 31 of the Act. Although my experience of the working of the Act is limited, yet from what I have seen I have been able to gather that the majority of these applications are made for the purpose of paying off old unsecured debts which would have lapsed with the death of the original debtor. It is with a view to making such encumbrances permanently binding on the estate that the shrewed money-lenders put up Tálukdárs to borrow new loans with the sanction of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer. In not a few cases the money-londers get the documents passed in the names of their friends and relations. With a view to put a stop to such frauds and mal-practices, I always take care to ascertain before granting such applications whether the new loans sought to be raised are really advantageous to the Tálukdárs' estates. I make it a point also to inspect the bonds, accounts of the old creditors, and to summon, in the absence of the creditors, all the executants of the new bond and learn from their own mouths whether they of their own free will seek to incur the fresh liability. I decline to approve final draft of the bond for the new loan, unless I am satisfied that it contains no conditions injurious to the interests of the applicants or to their families. I am giving the Talukdars all reasonable facilities for borrowing on advantageous terms. My strictness is not directed so much against borrowing by the Tálukdárs to pay off old valid debts as against the unnecessarily hard conditions which their creditors seek to impose upon them, and which, but for the strict supervision of this Department, the needy Talukdars would readily accept.
- 126. There were at the beginning of the year fifty such applications for permission to borrow money on the security of Tálukdári estates. They covered an amount of Rs. 2,25,822. During the year under report 54 new applications covering an amount of Rs. 2,30,658 were received. The total number of applications at the close of the year was therefore 104, and the loans sought to be raised amounted to Rs. 4,56,480. Out of these, in 42 cases sanction was given to the borrowing of Rs. 1,87,158 made up by sums varying from Rs. 300 to

- Rs. 40,000, while in an equal number of cases permission to raise loans to the extent of Rs. 1,79,447 was refused. Amongst the latter might be mentioned the case of Bhojráj of Rozka, who had applied to raise a loan of Rs. 60,000, with which he evidently wanted to go to Kathiávád and settle there permanently with a Khavás woman with whom he has contracted marriage, leaving his mother, wife and children in his native home.
- There are also two other eases worthy of notice in which I declined to pass the final drafts for loans amounting to a lakh of rupees. The estate of Aghar in Viramgam was twice freed from debts, but the ignorant and reckless Koli Thákardás incurred heavy liabilities before the passing of Act VI of 1888. Instigated by the notorious money-lender Girdhar Hargovan, the Talukdars asked for permission to raise a loan of Rs. 60,000. This was provisionally granted by Mr. Quin, but when the draft agreement was submitted for approval and sanction, I found that some of the old debts for the satisfaction of which a part of the new loan was sought to be raised were illegal, and some were such as were likely to be rendered inoperative, if the Full Bench decision in Fulchand's case makes the sanction of Government necessary in all cases of sales. Besides, I found that the new creditor was a Sahukar living at Morbi in Kathiavad. When I enquired of the real need and want of the contracting Tálukdárs, I learnt to my surprise that a few of them were minors, while one of them was a lunatic, unable to understand the nature of the transaction to which his signature was affixed. There was also another noteworthy circumstance, that while the executants of the new bond so pressingly asked for the sanction, one of their coparceners in his applications to the Collector of Ahmedabad and to this office, strongly opposed the granting of any sanction on the ground that the whole transaction was a sham, got up by the money-lender Girdhar Hargovan with the object of converting his unsecured and otherwise objectionable bonds and decrees into secure and legal debts enforceable after the demise of the Taluk-
- 128. In the case of the raising of the loan of Rs. 40,000 by the Talukdars of Bahdi, when the draft agreement was submitted for approval, I found that the new creditor was the Thakor Saheb of Limbdi, that certain conditions of the bond were ruinous to the Talukdars, and that it was desirable to wait till the Full Bench of the High Court passed its decision on the important point raised by this Department.
- 129. I have to remark that in all these three cases the creditors who expressed their willingness to lend such large sums of money were natives of Kathiávád, one was the chief of Limbdi, and two were Sáhukárs of Morbi. I have of late marked that the ruling Chiefs of Kathiávád, who hold Tálukdári estates in our district, or money-lenders under them are coming forward to lend large sums of money secured on the estates of our Tálukdárs, with the avowed intention of ultimately appropriating the estates to themselves. Such transactions, though to all outward appearance are in the nature of mortgages, are really out and out sales under the guise of temporary transfers.
- 130. There now remain 20 cases involving Rs. 89,875 which are under enquiry. In almost all these cases the loans are required for the purpose of paying off old debts in which the rates of interest are very high. Only a sum of Rs. 2,000 was sanctioned for the marriage of a daughter of the Thákor of Bhankoda in Viramgám.
- 131. It will appear from the above that during the year under report sanction was given to the borrowing of Rs. 1,87,158 as against Rs. 2,76,768 in the previous year and Rs. 3,82,322 in the year before last. According to the information received in this office the total amount of loans actually raised by Tálukdárs during the current year was Rs. 1,07,832. Of this Rs. 84,332 had been sanctioned in 1895-96 and previous years and Rs. 23,500 in the present year. It is believed that almost all eases of borrowing money are now brought to the notice of this office.
- 132. There have been during this year no sales of Talukdari land in execution of Civil Courts' decrees. The question raised by the Division Bench of the High Court in Fulchand Jeysing's case, whether Government sanction is

cessary in all cases of sale of Tálukdári land in which the mortgage-deeds were executed before the passing of Act VI of 1888, but no applications for the execution of the decrees obtained upon such deeds were made till after the Act came into force, has not yet been finally decided by the Full Bench. Pending this decision, confirmation of sales in execution cases has been witheld for the present by this office.

Whole village of Derdi and a 5th share in five other villages.

1,312 acres of land in

Whole village of Bántai.

Kharad.

There are 31 cases of sales of this nature now pending, against 68 in the last year. Proclamations of sales have been published in the case of 22 estates; while execution proceedings in respect of the remaining decrees are in their preliminary stages. Among the estates which are to be put up to sale, the most important are those noted in the margin.

- 134. As stated above the policy of this office, after the expression of opinion by the Division Bench of the High Court in Fulchand Jeysing's case, have been to withhold confirmation of sale. Creditors, therefore, generally apply to Government for the sanction of sales of Tálukdári estates. The number of such applications rose from ten in the last year to sixteen during the current year. Government, however, have been pleased to refuse their sanction in all cases according to the principle laid down in Government Resolution No. 42, dated 3rd January 1890.
- 135. A question of great importance arose during the year under report in regard to the status of Mul Gámetis. Hitherto it had been the practice to send to this office all decrees for execution against the land and chowth enjoyed by this class of people in the villages held by the Thákors of Limbdi, Wadhwan and others. On a question arising whether Mul Gámetis came within the wording of the definition of Talukdars given in Section 2 of Act VI of 1888, Government were pleased to decide in their Resolution No. 9533, dated 28th November 1896, that the Mul Gametis were not Talukdars and that no sanction of Government was needed under clause 2 of Section 31 of that Act for the sale of their lands in the execution of decrees passed against them. These Mul Gametis have hitherto been regarded as Tálukdárs, and as the above decision is calculated to expose them to the danger of being entirely deprived of their means of sustenance by the Chiefs of Kathiávád who take every opportunity of seizing even the small holdings left in their possession. I have, relying on past practice and other grounds, submitted to you a report, No. 213, dated 26th June 1997, requesting a re-consideration of the question. Pending the decision of the above reference all darkhásts against the Mul Gámetis are held over in my office.

Tálukdárs' Jubilee Memorial Fund.

- The Jubilee Memorial Institute has done very well during the current year. Established in an auspicious moment to commemorate the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's glorious reign, it has been lucky enough to celebrate a happier occasion—the Diamond Jubilee—in commemoration of the completion of the sixtieth year of the reign longest and most prosperous in the annals of England. On the 21st June last, the Committee of the above Institute invited the elite, both European and Native, of Ahmedabad, to an evening party at their premises, which were tastefully decorated and illuminated. A full size oil painting of Her Majesty the Queen Empress was placed in a central position and was profusely decorated with floral wreaths. Among the guests of the evening who graced the occasion were a few European ladies, the Commissioner, Northern Division, the Collector, the District Judge, the Superintendent of Police, and many European and Native Officials, also leading private gentlemen of the city. Tálukdárs present there offered their congratulations to Mr. Lely on the happy event and in suitable terms expressed their sense of affection towards the Queen Empress and loyalty to the British Ráj. Mr. Lely in a neat little speech gave wholesome advice to the Tálukdárs and exhorted them to take a livelier interest in the affairs of their estates. The proceedings of the evening were terminated by garlanding all the ladies present there and Mr. F. S. P. Lely as representing the Paramount Power.
- The Memorial Institute has been located in a nice commodious building in a central place, and is used by many Talukdars visiting Ahmedabad on

business. Government were pleased to give Rs. 100 by way of compensation for the improvements effected by the Committee at their own expense in the Gáekwár's Haveli. There are at present four Tálukdári boys living in the Institute who attend schools in the city. The fund at present amounts to Rs. 23,391, of which Rs. 15,000 are invested in landed property, while Rs. 8,391 are in ready cash. The expenditure of the Institute amounted to Rs. 1,663.

Marriage Expenses Reform Movement.

- 138. As regards the above movement, so desirable in the interests of the estates, I fear there is very little likelihood of its proving immediately successful. There are two classes of Talukdárs, the wealthier who have marriage connections with the ruling Chiefs of Cutch, Káthiávád and Gujarát, and the middle class who marry among themselves. The former class of Talukdárs are required to wait for the initiative being taken by the ruling Chiefs and it is hopeless to expect them to alter this long existing custom. I have been informed that these Chiefs, up to the fourth class, have either declined or expressed their inability to carry out this reform. I know from personal experience that similar attempts made by more advanced communities have failed. On the contrary there is a tendency in the more educated and wealthier communities in the opposite direction, and the marriage expenses amongst them have considerably increased. Besides the clannish Rajputs are so very proud of their social status that they will not acquiesce in any reform which may savour of interference with their family pride or position. It is impossible to eradicate a custom which has obtained from time out of mind of marrying Rajput girls in higher families than their own at any expense, however ruinous it may be.
- advising such of the petty Tálukdárs as have no hope of getting their children married in the families of ruling Chiefs to gradually set aside this pernicious custom, and instead of following the example of their wealthier brethren and ruining themselves, devise rules for regulating marriage and similar expenses. In their case it is not at all necessary that they should wait till the Chiefs take the initiative. It will however be long before they attempt anything of the kind, but the smaller Tálukdárs must be saved, and all my present efforts are particularly directed towards them. I hope and trust my efforts will prove successful, but I must at the same time remark that our efforts will prove futile, unless similar efforts are made simultaneously by the Political Officers of Káthiávád, in which Agency the marriage connections are made.

Miscellancous.

- All the papers in the case are now ready and copies of them have long since been furnished to both the parties. It only now remains for me to take evidence in the case and decide them on their merits; the contest is between the rich Nawáb of Cambay and some petty Tálukdárs who have not means enough to bear the expenses of the litigation. They have expressed to me their inability to undergo the expense of bringing all their witnesses, numbering about a hundred, all the way to Ahmedabad, and they have therefore requested me to go to the site in dispute, and settle all the differences on the spot. I have in the interest of the Tálukdárs agreed to do so, and hope to be able to go there next winter and decide the matter. Another boundary dispute is between the Sánand village of Manipur and Palodia, a village under the Baroda Government. I have been asked by His Highness the Gáekwár's Government to decide the point at issue after a personal inspection of the spot, and I will accordingly make it convenient to go there early next season and see what I can do to settle the dispute.
- 141. As regards the claim put forward by the Thákor of A'mod to certain vánta lands in that village, Government have been pleased in their Resolution No. 3878 of 22nd May 1897, to recognize the Thákor's claim, and you have been pleased to direct the District Deputy Collector of Broach to demarcate the vánta site claimed by the Thákor of Amod.

Resumé.

142. The following is a resumé of the operations of this Department during the year under report and the previous two years in all the districts under the several heads mentioned:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
[-	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estates under management	552	547	537
Their total revenue	6,21,730	6,58,328	7,28,630
Amount collected	5,14,704	5,48,498	6,19,276
Decrees received from the Civil Courts for	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
execution	146	106	100
Decrees, including those brought over from			
previous years executed by compromise, sale,			
mortgage, &c	852	889	825
Amount paid to private creditors	1,02,162	84,392	83,702
Amount paid to Government	36,384	37,142	25,761
Amount paid to Talukdars, Thakors, &c., for	90,001	01,91.50	20,102
maintenance and other expenses	1,14,396	1,46,066	1,65,789
Doid for Coronners is and	1,48,205	1,75,671	2,07,873
Paid for expenses of collection, supervision, &c	47,344	56,128	58,271
Minors' money invested —	71,072	00,220	00,212
In Government acquirity	6,600		-
In landed property	0,000	•••••	12,721
Estates and an engine for moutition	21	18	13
Original suits and appeals	40	26	28
Revenue of Tálukdári villages in Ahmcdabad	-0	~0	
Collectrate under the revenue charge of this		ļ	
office collected	3,83,069	3,76,333	3,94,986
Percontage of—	0,00,009	5,10,000	0,02,000
O 11 - 7	82.7	83.3	84.9
Domission	4.0	0.8	1.06
Outstanding balances to realizable revenue	13.2	15.8	13.9
A POTE PLAN OF THE PARTY OF THE	10.2	100	103
	COR.	1	
charges to— Total realizable revenue	7.6	8.5	8,0
Total collection	9.1	10.2	9.4
Total collection	9.1	10.5	94

Establishment.

143. I have much pleasure in endorsing the favourable opinions expressed by the former Talukdari Settlement Officers regarding the valuable and meritorious services of Mr. Hathising Raichund, who has been serving as Head Clerk and Accountant from the very commencement of the Department. His long and intimate acquaintance with the records of this office and the details of administration has helped me much. He is as good a man as is ever possible to obtain as a Head Clerk and Accountant. Another old servant of this Department, who deserves special mention is the Shirastedar Mr. Shivshanker Bechar, who carries on the voluminous vernacular correspondence of this office with promptness, intelligence and accuracy. He was found always ready and willing. Mr. Mohanlal too has also worked well. The other members of the establishment have also given me much satisfaction.

Conclusion.

144. To maintain the old traditions of the office its efficiency and its usefulness was no easy task, and I would be failing in my duty were I to omit expression of my sense of obligation to the District Collectors and Judges for their support and ready help. To Mr. Gibb particularly I owe a deep debt of gratitude for his kindness, courtesy, and friendly co-operation. His advice and suggestions have proved most invaluable to me. I may also mention the great interest evinced by Mr. Quin who, though out of office, has shown the same paternal regard for the Tálukdárs as he did when in office. I am exceedingly thankful to him for the readiness with which he helped me in all questions which I found it necessary to refer to him, considering his long and intimate acquaintance with this Department.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant, BHIMBHÁI KIRPA'RA'M, Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát

APPENDIX

Ahmedabad Encumbered Estates

No.	Name o	of State.	Name of Owner or chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.			
1	:	2	3	4	5			
1	Gogha Táluka. Avánia Sumrábhái Chámpábhai			5th January 1882	Rs. a. 1			
					,			
		•	Súnand Táluka.					
2	Makhiáv	•••	. Gagubha Rácsingji .	19th May 1883	55,893 0			
			Dhandhuka Taluka.		•			
Q	Bagad		Punia Vilamilia	12th July 1883	8,437 8			
8 4	Dagad Do.	,,	Bhoka Oghad	Do	5,2 76 8			
5	\mathbf{D}_{0} .		Nája Ebhal	11th September 1884.	7,417 0			
6	Hadmantala Kinára	•••	Bulákhi Modji Válji Modji	3rd April 1884 23rd October 1884	17,226 0 5,374 0			
8	Khokhernesh	•••	Jivábhai Desubhai	100th Motohou 100t	2,193 0			
9	\mathbf{D}_{0} .		Rupábhai Bháwábhai	T ₀	1,648 0			
10	Do.		Malekbhai Partápsing		1,100 0			
11 12	Do. Bela	•••	Modji Partapsing Vika Dosa	Do 5th May 1887	850 0 7,986 0			
13	Do.	•••	Jetha Vasta	Do	5,750 0			
14	Jhánjharka		Bhagwatsing Devising	6th June 1889	14,359 0			
15	Do.	•••	Rámsing Khodábhai	1	10,164 0			
16 17	Do. Do.	•••	Harising Bhupatsing Vajesing Hothibhai	1)2	4,545 0 2,439 0			
18	Aniali Kasbati	and Bubáváv	Kanubhai Pirbhai	Do	6,326 0			
19	Do.		Chandrasing Amiji		4,107 0			
20	Do.	••	Dádubhai Nársingji, &c		1,744 0			
21 22	Do. Do.	••	Bandlhai Dadagahah to	D ₀	1,536 0 1,795 0			
23	Do.	••	Bápusáheb Jonáji, &c.	I lo	4,556 0			
24	Do.	••	136 1 0 11/33 1 0	Do	2,057 0			
			· Viramgám Táluka.					
25	Rudátal		Huzurji Godadji	6th June 1889	2,285 0			
26	Do.	•••	Mádháji Rámáji, &c.		10,594 0			
27 29	Do.		Dhanaji Náthuji Saváji Rámáji, &c.	Do, 20th June 1889	7,723 0 5,798 0			
28 29	Sináj Kánpura Do.	•••	Umaji Kaslaji, &c	Do.	9,144 0			
30	Do.		Hamirji Punjaji, &c.	Do	10,424 0			
31	Do.		Okháji Dhánáji	Do	4,122 0			
32 33	Jethipura Dábhsar		Agarsang Sawáji, &c Patháji Becherji, &c	4th July 1889 19th September 1889.	7,149 0 23,626 0			
			Dhandhuka Táluka.					
g.i.	Bodána		Gokal Jiyan	. 29th March 1877	14,826 8			
34 85	Do.	111 11	A'shkaran Gangadas	I Do	5,668 8			
36	Do.	•••	Punja Teja, &c	. Do	6,438 1			
37	Do.	•••	Khimráo Ghela	. Do	3,602 6			

I.
under Act VI of 1862.

Balance out on 1st Augu as per Le	1st 1	396	Interest for th 1896			Tot	al.		Amount account settlemen 1896-97 Led	of dut du	ebt ring	Balance ou on 81st J as per I	uly .	1897	Fercentage of payment shown in column 9 to out- standing balance.	
6			7	7		8	3		9)		10)	-	11	12
Rs.	a.	р.	Rs.	a.	р.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a,	p.	Rs.	a.	р.		
311	12	3	4.	9	3	316	5	6	35	0	0	281	5	6	11.2	The estates from 1 to 33 have received advances from Government Treasury.
41,783	10	5	2,115	1	8	43,898	12	1	2,000	0	0	41,898	12	1	4.7	
8,264 2,721 2,488 9,722 2,143 1,700 1,104 922 586 5,518 4,637 12,314 7,817 472 424 4,022 2,169 1,221 1,107 888 3,376 590	11 14 7 6 13 0 0 9 4 4 8 14 4 0 2 15 3	11 6 6 0 11 8 6 2 4 8 3 3 11 11 9 11 2 7 3	420 134 123 428 89 85 546 29 284 233 622 391 14 197 105 61 54 43 166 29	15 5 2 3 13 11 14 6 8 1 4 7 7 11 4 0 5 1 7 9 8	6 6 11 6 8 11 10 10 10 6 7 4 0 5	8,684 2,856 2,612 10,150 2,232 1,786 1,159 968 616 5,802 4,870 12,936 8,239 443 4,219 2,275 1,282 1,161 931 3,542 619	10 3 9 10 11 12 14 0 13 5 5 13 6 0 5 2 2 5 4 4 13 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	9 6 4 5 2 5 8 0 7 4 9 9 1 3 8 3 9 4 1	100 250 250 1,200 100 100 100 150 200 487 425 900 700 200 175 500 75		000000000000000000000000000000000000000	8,584 2,606 2,362 8,950 2,132 1,786 1,159 918 566 5,702 4,720 12,936 8,039 1,575 1,282 961 756 3,042 544	10 9 10 11 12 14 0 13 5 5 4 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	10 9 6 4 5 2 5 8 0 7 4 9 9 3 8 3 9 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1·2 9·2 10·0 12·3 4·6 5·4 8·5 1·8 3·2 2·5 100·0 96·0 22·3 32·2 18·0 19·7 14·8 12·7	
922 3,673 3,274 2,101 3,985 4,332 582 4,498 14,172	11 6	6 5 5 2 2 6 8 7 9	44 180 161 103 196 211 20 224 701	11 0 11 9 3 2	1 4 11 9 2 10 8	967 3,854 3,436 2,204 4,182 4,544 602 4,722 14,873	1 6 6 11	6 9	250 600 400 400 500 1,000 300 150 1,048	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	717 3,254 3,036 1,804 3,682 3,544 302 4,572 13,825	1 6 6	0 6 9 1 11 8 6 3 2	27·1 16·0 12·2 19·0 12·5 23·0 51·5 3·3 7·3	
8,488 3,739 4,343 2,943	8 8 1 6	0 11 3 9	•••	•••		8,488 8,739 4,343 2,943	8 8 1 6	0 11 3 9	8,488 8,739 4,343 2,943	8 1	0 11 3 9		•• ••		100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	

APPENDIX

No.	Name of Betite.	Name of Owner or chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.			
I	2	8	4	5			
		Dhanduka Táluka – continued.		Rs., a. p.			
38 39 40 - 41 42	Bodána	Dáda Rájsi Bhala Ránsur Pana Sámat A'pa Khima, &c Nágráo Virsal	29th March 1877 Do Do Do Do	1,285 0. 0 2,594 4 0 1,220 5 0 2,827 6 6 1,675 0 0			
43	Bhawanipura	Gogha Táluka. Kárába Kásamji	4th January 1881	10,508 0 0			
44 45 46	Aniali Kasbati and Bubáváv . Do Do	Fatebhai Achbabhai, &c	6th June 1889 Do, Do,	10,399 0 0 7,273 0 0 4,385 0 0			
47	Sinajkanpura	TT - 112 T) / 1	20th June 1889	11,158 0 0			
48	Khámbha	지원 대학 기계기	19th September 1889.	9,505 0 0			
		Total		3,58,417 7 10			

Note—The amount actually paid on account of debt
Amount shown in
Amount adjusted on account of the
Net

I.-continued.

Balance outs on 1st Augu as per Le	st 18	96	Interest on l for the years 16-94	Total	•		Amount account settlemen 1896-9' Ledg	of du t du	ebt ing	Balance out on 31st Ju as per L	ıly 1	8 97	Percentage of payment shown in Column 9 to outstanding balance.	Remarks.	
6			7		8			9			10			11	12
Rs.	a.	р.	Rs. a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	A.	p.	Rs.	8.	p.		
76 5 753 61 142 82	0 4 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	•••••		765 7 53 61 142 82	0 4 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	765 753 61 142 82	0 4 0 0 0	0 0 0 0		••		100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	
2,590	0	o	•••••		2,5 90	0	0	518	0	0	! 2,072	i G	0	20.0	
9,383 6,074 3,098	0	0 0	*****		9,383 6,074 3,098	0	0	596 439 75	0 0 0	0 0 0	8,787 5,635 3,023	0	0	7.2	
7,786	0	0	•••••		7,786	0	0 '		••		7,786	0	0		
2,702	0	0	****		2,702	0	0	12	0	0	2,690	, Q	0	0.4	
2,06,833	0	8	7,600 8	3 9	2,14,433	9 9		ਰਤਰ 35, 5 52	13	0	1,78,880	12	5	17.1	

settlement was Rs. 16,105-13-0 as shown below:—column 9 Rs. 35,552-13-0.
Bodána Estates Rs. 19,447-0-0.

payment

Rs. 16,105-13-0.

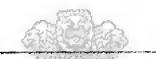
BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M, Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát.

APPENDIX I.A.

Ahmedabad Talukdars removed from Act VI of 1862, but continued under Management, 1896-97.

REMARES.	12			
Percentage of payment shown in Column 9 to out-standing Balance.	11		رن در	5.2
Amount paid Amount outstand-during 1895.97 ing on 31st July as per Ledger. Ledger.	10	Rs. a, p,	5,745 14 8	5,745 14 8
Amount paid during 1896-97 as per Ledger,	os.	Rs, a, p.	300 0 0	300 0 0
Total.	60	Rs. a, p.	8 6,045 14 8 300 0 0 5,745 14	6,045 14 8 300 0 0 5,745 14
Interest on Loan for 1895-96.		Rs. s. p.	0 285 5 8	285 5 8
Balance outstand- Debt to be ing on let August nidated. Ledger.	9	Rs. a. p.	5,760 9	5,760 9 0 285
Total Debt to be liquidated.	LG .	aria fra g	9,898 5 4	9,898 5 4
Date of application of Act.	#		11th February 9,898 1869.	Total
Name of Owner or chief Sharer.	M	Sánand Táluka.	Takhatsing Ajubhsi	
Name of Extate.	e)		Крода	
No.	-		r-i	

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M, Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát.



APPENDIX II.

(124 Onl?s.)

यद्यम्ब नपने

APPEN
Kaira Encumbered Estates
1836-

No.	Name	of Estate.	1	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of Application of Act.	Total Debt liquidate	-	9
1		2		3	4	5		
				L 'nand Táluko.		Rs.	a,	p.
1	Nápád	•••		3	8th November 1877	13,671	4	11
				Borasd Túluka.				
2 3 4	Nápa Do. Do.	•••	•••	Nársing Abhesing, &c Fatesing Takhatsing, &c Haribhái Amarsang	21st November 1877 . 22nd do Do	23,208 16,552 8,727	9 0 12	7 0 0
3 8	Б0.	***	•••	A'nand Táluka.	25	٧,٠٠٠		
5	Nápád	•••		Takhatsang Dádábáwa, &c	20th December 1877 .	4,053	4	0
				Borsad Táluka.				
6 7	Nápa Do.	•••	• • •	Punjáji Jijibhái Motáji Bháiba, &c	6th May 1878 16th do	5,133 3,138		0 7
8	Do.	•••		Sardársing Kábhai	Do	3,300	0	0
9	Do.	•••	•••	Takhatsing Banesing	Do	440	0	0 8
10	Gájna	***	•••	Himatsing Rássingji Mehmadabad Táluka.	Do	22,185	11	0
11	Kuna	•••	•••	Jibáwa Anopsing Borsad Táluka.	16th May 1878	38,434	4	0
12	Nápa		•••	Rajbha Jibhái, &c	23rd May 1878	6,016		9
13	Do.	•••	••	Fatesing Bápuji	13th June 1878	29,374		
14	Bhetási	•••	•••	Banesing Sardársing	15th August 1878	5,270	7	_
15	Sálol	•••		Motbhái Sardár	22nd August 1878	4,335	0	0
16	Do,	•••	•••	Khodbhái Kesar Mátar Táluka.	Do. ,	2,609	U	0
					29th August 1878	3,354	9	6
17	Hariála	•••		Nathuji Jethi j i A'nand Táluka.	Zoun August 1070	0,004	•	v
10	Khodwad			Mokamsang Bápuji, &c	17th October 1878	6,870	2	6
18	Dawbouzi	***	• • •	Borsad Táluka.		-,0,0	-	-
19	Ankláv		, . 4	Dábhái Báwáji, &c	6th March 1879	6,280	0	0
•				A'nand Túluka.				
20	Nápád	•••	•••	Rupsing Abhesing, &c	11th July 1879	19,688	0	0
21	Do.	***	•••	Nánábáwa Motáji Mehmadabad Táluka.	11th September 1879 .	11,808	10	9
2 2	Kaira		• • •	Wakhatsing Adesing	23rd February 1882	13,008	0	0
			•••	A'nand Táluka.		•		
23	Nápád	***	•••	Gemalsing Rásábhái, &c	26th October 1882	3,665	0	0
	1			Thásra Táluka.				_
24	Anghádi		•••	Jabhákhán Aminkhán	20th September 1883.	1,425	0	0
	ł			1	Total	2,52,549	10	0

DIX II.
under Act XXI of 1881.
97.

Balance ou on 1st Au as per I	gust	1896	Interest for t 189		ar	Tota	al.		Amount on acco Debt Sett during I as per L	unt d leme 89 6- 9	of nt 97	Balance on on 31st Ju as per L	uly 1	897	Percentage of Payment shown in Column 9 to Outstanding Balance.	Remarks.
6				7		8			9			10)		11	12
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a,	p.	Rs.	a.	р.	Rs.	a.	 р.	Rs.	a.	p.		
6,805	1	1	330	3	0	7,135	4	1	800	0	0	6,335	4	1	11.8	
10,239 8,744 6,758		8 0 3	503 412 332	2	6 1 6	10,742 9,156 7,091	3	1	800 2 ,000 400		0 0	9,942 7,156 6,691	3	2 1 9	7·8 22·8 5·9	
1,887	11	11	91	1	7	1,978	13	6	200	0	0	1,778	13	6	10.5	
3,527 1,590 1,776 251 14,235	6 11 14	10 6	173 77 86 12 692	0 10 7	4 3 3 6 3	3,701 1,667 1,863 264 14,928	6 6 6	1 11 1 0 3	200 200 150 20 1,000	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	3,501 1,467 1,713 244 13,928	6 6 6	1 11 1 0 3	5·6 12·5 8·4 7·9 7·	
12,821	10	7	631	1	9	13,452	12	4	650	0	0	12,802	12	4	5.	
962 19,842 2,702 2,178 1,596	13 8 9	9 8 1 4 0	41 978 128 102	13	5	1,003 20,821 2,831 2,280 1,596	12 5 14	6 6 11	500 1,100 400 300 12			503 19,721 2,431 1,980 1,584	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \\ 5 \\ 14 \end{array}$	5 6 6 11 0	51·9 5·5 14·8 13·7 0·7	
972	8	0	45	6	9	1,017	14	9	200	0	0	817	14	9	20.4	
897	5	1	42	5	1	939	10	2	200	0	0	739	10	2	22.2	
2,714	14	9	132	4	9	2,847	3	6	250	0	0	2,597	3	6	9.2	
4,421 4,359		0 3	213 190			4,635 4,549	5 15	0 7	700 2 25	0 0	0	3,935 4,324	5 1 5	0 7	15·8 5·1	
5,712	4	10	133	15	3	5,846	4	1	600	0	0	5,246	.Ļ	1	10.5	
49 9	11	10	21	14	6	521	10	4	250	0	0	271	10	4	50.1	
235	6	0	10	14	1	246	4	1	130	0	0	116	4	1	55.3)
,15,735	15	10	5,385	11	3	1,21,121	11	1	11,287	8	0	 1,09,834	3	1	9.7	

APPENDIX III.

Broach Encumbered Estates under Act XXI of 1881 for 1896-97.

Bewabes.	12								
	11		27.0		.001		:	23.6	_
Balance outstand. of Payment ing on 31st July Column 9 1897 as per to Out. Ledger, standing Balance.	10	Rs. a. p.	2,578 4 2		•	-	10,808 0 0	13,386 4 2	
Amount paid on account of Debt Settlement during 1896-97 as per Ledger,	6	Rs. a. p.	2,487 13 6		1,639 10 0			4,127 7 6 13,386 4	
Total.	80	Rs. a. p.	5,066 1 S		1,639 10 0		10,808 0 0	17,513 11 8	
Interest on Loan for the year 1596-97.	7	Rs. a. p.			0 46 0 0		:	46 0 0	•
Balance outstand- ing on 1st August 1896 as per Ledger,	g.	Rega. p.	5,066 1 8		1,593 10 0		10,808 0 0	8 7 17,467 11 8 46 0 0 17,513 11	_
Total Debt to be liquidated.	ro	Rs. a. p.	24,738 0 4	41	41,826 8 3		42,175 0 0	1	
Date of Application of Act.	4		6th March 1879.				2nd March 1882.	Total, 1,08,739	
Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	က	Jambusar Páluka.	Sadáji Dáji, &c	Vágra Táluka.	Bháibáwa Bápuji, &c. 20th May 1880.	Broach Táluka.	Khushálsingji Mohasingji mohasingji		
Name of Estate.	ed		Magnád		Khandali		Jhánor		
o o	-		H		67		က		

BIIIMBHAI KIRPAR'AM, Tälukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Results of the working of the Aujarat Encumbered Estates Acts for the year 1896-97.

,	Number of		PAID TO CREDITORS		ровина 1896-97.			Account of Government Advances.	vernment Ad	VANCES.		
Zilla.	Estates under the operation of the Acts on 31st July 1897.	Amount to be paid to creditors at the end of 1895-96.	By advances from Government.	By collection from Talukdáre.	Total,	Remaining to be paid to Creditors at the end of 1896-97.	Advances outstanding at the end of 1895-96,	Further advances during 1896-97 and interest accrued up to 31st July 1897.	Total Advances with Interest.	Amount repaid during the year.	Advances outstanding at the end of 1896-97,	Bemares,
П	6.21	ಞ	4	2	9	2	w.	6	10	11	12	13
Ahmedabad—Act VI of	. Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	RS.	17 0 T	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	ßs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1862, as per Appendices I and I-A	39	54,759	:	3,559	23,006	31,753	1,57,834	7,886	1,65,720	12,847	1,52,873	
Kaira—Act XXI of 1881 as per Appendix II	24	4,944	:	12	12	4,932	1,10,792	5,385	1,16,177	11,275	1,04,902	
Broach—Act XXI of 1881 as per Appendix III	¢ 4	15,874	:	2,488	2,488	13,386	1,593	46	1,639	1,639	:	
Total	65	75,577	:	25,506	25,506	50,071	2,70,219	13,317	2,83,536	25,761	2,57,775	

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M, Tälukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát.

APPENDIX V.

List of Civil Suits.

No.	Name of Plaintiff.	Name of Defendant.	Subject.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
			E CLOSE OF LAST YEAR.	
1	Maganlal Bhaishanker	The Collector of Ahmedabad as administrator of the Gangad estato.		the decroe of the District Judge passed on a preliminary point in plaintiff's favour, and remanded the case for retrial on merits. It is pending in the Dis-
2	Trikamlal Vadilal and Amratlal Vadilal of Ahmedabad.	1 The Tálnkdári Settlement Officer as administrator of the Makhiáv estate. 2 Kayabhai Karausang of Makhiáv.		trict Judge's Court. The plaintiff's appeal has been rejected with costs.
3	Chudasama Malubhai Jasmatsing, Amar- sing Jasmatsing, Ma- nabhai Jasmatsing and Kesrising Jas- matsing of Unchdi.	Shanghvi Mohan Nathu, minor, by his guardian the		tiffs to the High Court
4	1 Thákor Waghaji Pragji. 2 Gambhirsing Bhagwatsing. 3 Chandarsing Bhagwatsing.	abad as guardian of the estate of minor Dhanaji Gobarsang of Dekawada	share in the village of	The plaintiff obtained a decree in tha lower Court against which the defendant had preferred an appeal which was rejected.
5	Maganlal Bhaishanker	1 The Collector of Ahmed- abad as administrator of the Gangad estate. 2 Bai Majiraj, widow of Ga- gubba Abhesing.	To establish title to a bungalow builtin Ahmedabad with rent for years. The claim is estimated at Rs.	The appeal of the defend- ants in the High Court against the decree of the District Court in plaintiff's favour has been rejected with costs.
6	Juwansing Bhaisaheb.	The Collector of Ahmed- abad as guardian of the minors Devising and Ful- sing Racsingji of Makhiáv and others.	To establish that the plain- tiff is entitled to the estate of Gangad.	The First Class, Subordi-
7	Fulchand Jesing	The Collector of Ahmed- abad as guardian of minors Bapubha and Chandrasingji of Ranpur.	i i	
8	Manekial Bhagwan- bhai and another.	The collector of Ahmeda. as guardian of the estate of the minor Mohan Nathu of Navda and Bai Suraj, widow of Maganlal Lakhmichand.	To recover Rs. 1,000 on an account debt.	
9	Lalubhai Samal, de- ceased by his man- ager Surchund Lalu- bhai of Kharenti, Táluka Mátar.		To recover Rs. 15,943-11 on an account debt.	Decree for plaintiff has been passed.

APPENDIX V-continued.

No.	Name of Plaintiff.	Name of Defendant.	Subject,	Remares.
1	2	3	4	5
			E OF LAST YEAR—continued.	
10	Cirilbanki Hannaman		District.	(T)
10	Girdharlal Hargowan- das of Broach.	Khojbal. The Talukdari Settlement Officer as administrator of the estate of the minor Raesingji Fatesingji of Napa.	plaintiff.	High Court against the
11	Desai Bhulabhai Ma- thurbhai and 8 others of Nadiád.	The Collector of Kaira as	defendant.	The appeal of the plaintiff has been rejected with costs by the District Court.
		Broach	District.	
12	Sardarsing Himatsing of Sarod.	1 Ganpatsingji Himatsingji 2 The Talukdari Settlement Officer as manager of the Sarod estate.	To establish that the plain- tiff is entitled to the gadi or to an equal share therein.	by the District Court,
13	Gemalsing Abhesing of Sarod.	Officer as manager of the Sarod estate.	of rent of Survey No. 60 in the Sarod wanta, the plaintiff alleging that only a salami of Rs. 6-8 per annum was leviable from	dants to the High Court, the plaintiff's claim was rejected with costs.
11	Thákor Mchansingji Hamirsingji of Má- tar.	The Collector of Broach as guardian of Chandrasing) Himatsingji and 3 others	him. To establish title to the estate of Mater, Taluka Amod. The claim is valued at Rs. 2,33,053-5-4.	suit has been completed
		NEW SUITS FILED	DURING 1896-97.	
		Ahmedal	nd District.	
15	Maganlal Pánáchand ot Mátar.	shiveing of Baroda, a minor by his administrator, the Collector of Ahmedabad.	Money claim on bonds for Rs. 122.	Pending.
16	Bai Jethiba, widow of Ratansing Abhesing of Gangad.	2 Bai Ramba, widow of Dolatsing Harising. The Collector of Ahmed- abad as administrator of the Gangad estate.	To recover Rs. 599-4 on account of jama on her Jivai land which she claims to enjoy rent-free.	The suit has been amicably settled on the plaintiff's passing an agreement in writting that she had only a life interest in the land.
17	Thakor Sursingji Da- jiraj of Utelia, minor by his administrator Meghabhai Ratan- sing.	The Secretary of State for India in Council.	To establish that Govern- ment have no right to levy jama on certain alienated and waste lands of his Dholka villages.	Pending in the District Court of Ahmedabad.

APPENDIX V-continued.

No.	Name of Plaintiff.	Name of Defendant.	Subject.	Remars.
1	. 2	3	4	5
		New Suits filed Duri	NG 1896-97—continued.	
		Ahmedabad Dis	'rict continued,	
18	Lavjibhai Dipohand, and others of Koth.	The Collector of Ahmedabad as administrator of the estate of the minor Gagubha Shivsingji of Pipli.	Money claim for Rs. 635	A decree for Rs. 563 has been passed.
19	Patel Ranchod Hari of Bhadiad.	The Collector of Ahmed- abad as administrator of the estate of the minor Gagubha Shivsingji of Pipli.		The claim has been rejected.
20	Parsotam Moti of Bhaila Táluka Dho- lka.	The Collector of Ahmed- abad as guardian of the minor Kasalsing Shiv- singji of Baroda.	Claim for Rs. 310 on two bonds.	Pending.
21	Lavjibhai Dipchand of Koth.	The Collector of Ahmedabad as administrator of the estate of Gangad.		Pending.
		Kaira	District.	
22	The Tálukdári Settle- ment Officer as guard- ian of the minor Gopalráo Manohar of Dákor and others.	others.	To obtain possession of 20 gunthas of land in the Survey No. 78 in Dakor.	to the High Court the decree of the District Judge in favour of the plaintiff was confirmed
23	The Tálukdári Settle- ment Officer as guard- ian of the minor Gopalráo Manchar of Dákor.	and another.	To obtain possession of certain land in the Goma- ti tank encroached upon by the defendant.	the District Court in appeal had passed decree in favour of the defendants, but in appeal by the plaintiff in the High Court the decree of the lower Court was reversed and the Court gave decree
		Broach	District.	for the plaintiff with costs.
24	Mithalal Motilal	Officer. Bai Rajuba, guardian of the minor Raesingji Jaswat-	To recover rent of certain fields which the plaintiff claimed to be in possession by mortgage-title.	
25	Do	singji of Sigam. Do	Do	The claim has been rejected
26	Do	Tho Tálukdári Scttlement Officer and others of Sigam.	Do	with costs, Do.
27	Do	Do	Do	Do.
28	Bhaktidas Narsidas of Broach.	The Collector of Broach as administrator of the estate of the minor Chandrasingji Himatsingji of Mütar.	Rs. 16 per annum and to	Decree for plaintiff in the lower and the High Court has been passed.



APPENDIX VI.

भव्यपंच नवने

APPENDIX VI.

Financial Review of the Betates under Management for the year 1896-97.

	ī	í														
	Remarks.	21														
	Debts outstand- ing on 31st July 1897.4	02				ž	:	i		11111	1 i		:		111	
, de 1	oristance ing in the village on sist	61				R.s.	00 63	3,361		11:11:	::		:		2409 800 800	780
	Remission, i	84				R.	•	1		11111	! i	•	:		:::	::
	Balance in band on 3l-t July 1897.	11				Re	743	4,082		28. 68. 88. 88. 44. 04.	259		1,015		88 274 76	676
	Total.	316				.	639	10,216		583 205 139 71 41 1,048	236	•	262		372 1,293 757	297 678
	Miscella- neons.	15				Re.	00	2,501		100	8) 60		12		8 27 17	28 28
	Special.	11				ğ.	:	:		. !!!!!!	::		i		111	::
ORARGES, 1896-91.	Paid to Greditore,	13				Ba,	8	2,000	مے ا	310 115 124 57 24 956	100		12		250 600 400	. 400
CBARGE	Mainte- nance, Pducation and other expenses of Tâluk- dârs.	า	RATE.		1	Re.		1,945		100 04 1 50 50	::		:		43 159 82	!!
i	Tankdári Settlement Officer's Setablish. ment.	n	ECTO	ж 1862.	GENERAL.	Ra.		247		∞ 00 50 50 1 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	41-		8		255	13
	Collection, &c., Charges in the Taluka.	10	COLL	CZ VI	BCT MAR	Bs.	73	1,001		# Brone	30		16		31 161 66	200
	Govern- meut dass.	6	AHMEDABAD COLLECTORATE	Under Act VI of 1862.	Usder Direct Makagement.	Na.	88	3,422		5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	100		146		33 284 167	122
97.	Total .	80	(HME)	ı	φ.	Re,	1387	14,298	141	715 267 202 94 85 1,088	495		1.312		454 1,567 833	973
Backers, 1896-97.	Total Realisa- tions during 1896-97,	t-				Be	1,230	10,578		241 88 25 16 13 62	416		1,200	•	359 1,302 682	634
Rac	Casb in hand on let August 1896.	9				Rs.	102	3,720		474 179 171 188 1,026	9.4 4.0	***	112		95 265 151	839
	Total.	ю				Bs.	1,324	13,939		48864 H 88	446		1,200		382 1,702	1,414
	Bevenne for Collection.	4				Rs,	1,281	10,472		28 88 64 64 64 64 64 64 64	438	•	1,200		383 1,541 842	818 1,019
	Out- standing Balances.	60				Rs.	£	3,467		1::1::	ଝଣ୍ଟ		:		181	533 490
	Betate, Owner's Mane, and nature of Rovence Management.	54		- · -	SÉNARD TÁLURA.	nare)	jubhai	singji, &c	DEANDRUKA TATUKA,	hate)—	- (e.	GOGHA TALURA.	share)—	VIRAMGAM TÁLUKA.	share)—dji, &c	i, &c ii, &c
					SANARD	Khoda (orop share)-	Takhatsing A.	Makhite (crop share)— Gagubha Baesingji, &c.	ВЕАК ВЕИЗ	Boddna (crop share)—Gokel Jivan Bhala Rausu Puna Teja. &c Khinreo Chela Dada Rajsia Ashkaran Gangadas	Bela (crop share)— Vika Dosa Jetha Vasta	Gовн а	Khambka (crop share)— Hamirji Vakabhai, &c.	VIRAMGAI	Ruddtal (crop share)— Hazurji Godadji, &c Madhaji, Rémaji Dbacáji Nathuji	Sinaj Kdupura (acre rates). Ha.lji Bidarji, &c. Sawaji Ramaji, &c.
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858 1,336 792 79	747	2,659		714	105		3,599	341	663 769 1,566	162 134 68 65	918 722 722 615 454 79 79 1.028 1.028	747 564 543 453	142
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1,101 1,840 871 1,360	174	3 120	Nor	1.013	109		4,453	695	835 922 1872	186 186 159	1,075 1,074 1,074 825 773 297 277 277 277 277 277 277 1,62	784 656 620 504	61 142 82
983 1,424 809 1,43	7.59	2.801		340	. 65		2,151	09ء	1.00,1	186 1×6 159	765 630 233 190 180 1,010 100 100	750 691 375 450	111
118 416 62 7.21.	J.	319		633	=======================================		2,302		54.1 27.1		310 154 1,674 692 683 27 97 152 237	34 65 545 455	142 142 182
1,304 : 1,652 850 5,275	828	†81.5		380	6.5		2,153	809	779 779 3,601	318 318 159 159	683 683 190 190 100 100 100 100	755 591 375 450	 :::
1,037 1,545 823 1,525	848	2.886		980	65		151,2	809	779 779 1,546	3.8 159 159	765 630 560 233 233 190 180 180 1010 100	616 773 375 450	: 1 1
107 107 2,683	41	701		:	:		:	:	12			139	:::
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Umaji Kaslaji, &c. Hamirji Punjaji, &c Okhaji Dhanaji Common land	Jethipura (acre rates)— Azarbany Suwóji, &c	Ddbhsar (aore rates) Patháji Bedlanji, kv	Gоона Тавиха.	Bhawinipura (erop share) - Kárúba Kásawji	Avānia (crop shure)— Vitābbai Sumrābhai	Внакритка ТАгожа.	Hadmantala (crop share)— Bulakhi Modji	Kindra (crop share)— Válji Modji	Bagad (crop share)— Punja Vikansi Bhoka Oghad Ngja Ebial	Khokkernesh (crop share)— Jiváthai Desubhai Rupábhai Bhávábhai Alalekhlni Pattápsing Modji Pattápsing	Anidis Kardiff and Dudincie (crop braro)— (Sambhai Pirhhai Chaudrasing Amiji Bawaji Jelihhai Harbhai Achabhai Manubha Bawaji Bawaji Sangkai Kardiba Narsing, &c. Motaji Bhagwani Kayasaleb Dadasheb, &c. Bayasaheb Jadasheb, Jondiji, &c. Miru Bayasheb Jadasheb, Jondiji, &c. Miru Bayasheb, Alikasheb, Alika	Jhanjharka (crop share)— Bhagwatsing Devising Ramsing Khodéubai Harising Bhupatsing Vajesing Hothibhai	Bodάnn (crop share)— Pana zámat Apa Khima Nágrao Virsal
Umaji Kasláj Hamirji Punj Okháji Dhaná Common land	Jethipur Agarsar	<i>Dábhsar</i> Patháji	٥	Bhawin Kárúba	Avánia Virább	Эпе	Hadma Bulákt	Kindra Válji A	Bagad Punja Bhoka Naja E	Khokke Jiváhh Rupáb Malekl	Avidis Kerbo (crops share)— Kaunubiai Vi Chaudrasing B. wa'ji Jetili Fatebhai Ael Marubia Ba Dadubha Na Motaji Bhagi Repsasheb D Bapasaheb J Mureha Sult.	Jhanjha Bhagwi Ramsin Harisin Vajesin	Bodána (crop Pana sámat Apa Khima Nágrao Virsi
1-000	R	<u></u>		21	g		7.	79	99 -11 99	00-10	\$4000m45-0	~-~	

APPENDIX VI-continued.

Estate, Owner's Name, and nature of Revenue Management,			_														Balance	Dobte	
¢q.	Out- standing Balances,	Revenue for Collection.	Total.	Cash in hand on 1st August 1896.	Total Realiza- tions during 1896-97.	Total,	Govern- ment dues,	Collection, Take, Est Taluka.	Talukdéri Settlement E Officer e au Establish e ment. o	Mainte- nance, Education and other expenses of táluk- dárs.	Paid to Creditors.	Special.	Miscella- neous.	Total.	Balance in hand on 3:st July 1897.	Rim ission .		Outstand- outstand- neg on 31st July 1897.	Винане.
	m	4	10	9	2	s		00	=	13	E1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	23
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	, a	R8.	Re.	88	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	펿	, di	ä	Es.	Re	Rŝ.	Bs.	š.	
DHANDHURA TALUKA,				_	_	ESTA	ESTATES UNDER		JAMB AN	GUARDIANS AND WARDS		Acr VIII or 1890.	90.	-	_	alle v ege ·			
;	351	8,363	8,714	4,029	7,791	11,820	2,097	412	167	1,375	:	1,164	120	5,335	6,485	626	297	:	
	12.	36.4	439	896	439	1,407	169	34	31	40	800	:	1	1,081	326	:	:	10,000	
12i, &c.	:	200	200	22	200	222	185	6	4	:	:	:	ro	208	16	:	:	18,000	
Ránpur (crop share)— Chandrasing Dájiráj, &c.	:	584	584	221	\$89	308	199	2	122		157	:	15	330	415	:	:	1,000	
•		183	184	162	184	346	67.	æ	- 5		128	:	10	215	131	:	:	1,474	
<u> </u> :	:	635	635	524	635	1,159	174	13	119			300	13	519	640	;	:	:	
	:	837	837	1,990	837	2,827	1 7	78	18	210	158	:	:	464	2,363	:	:	:	
Manan Nathu	155	6,005	7,690	8.410	6,560	14,970	562	715	133	390		730	473	2,993	11,977	:	1,100	:	Government Securities for
Unchai (crop snare)— Ruesingji Hamjibhai	: :	2,155	2,155	5,033	2,155	7,188	305.	215	38	300	2,373	200	13	3,751	3,437	:	;	:	oʻ.
DHOLKA TÁLUKA.						•					b	* **		-		-			
Dholka (acre rates) — Dádásáleb Báwásábeb	183	8,030	8,213	4,741	9,870	14,611	5,424	890	263	1,020	1,760	300	160	9,817	₹29	4 61	101	3,000	
Bhaiji Ramabhai	10	9	16	11	16	27	16	:	:	:	:	10	:	26	1	:	:	:	
:	6	581	290	99	554	620	285	27	20	:	:	:	12 :	3.14	276	:	36	:	
is	9.5	139	235	37	136	173	18	¢1	,-i	;	:	100	:	121	25	:	66	;	
Baroda (erop sliare)— Kasalsing chivsingji	:	367	370	92	316	408	308	11	 G	:	:	;	1-	335	73	:	40	:	
SANAND TALUEA.					,							1964			,				
Fichia (crop share)— Dhirsingji R ém singji, &c.		818	892	165	198	1,026	248	61	4	. 3	:	÷		330	. 969	:	31	:	
VIRLEGGE TALUES.										-									
	552	1,310	1,862	9	1,095	1,101	763		23	:	:	:	36	88	216	:	191	:	
Tanmania (crop share)— Kenising Kubersing	: 	:	:	:	<u>:</u>	:	. :	·	 :		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Given for mainte- nance.

		Not taken under management,	Not taken under management.	Not taken under instagement	
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2,122	2,230 	6 1,862 197 955 84 	847 847 1,521 4,204 		41,073 1,091 99 1,954
: 38	800	88 1		:::	4,146
502 : :	299 299 	1 1 1:1: 1	1,588	3,864	2,635
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3,449	206 3,312 120 13,693	541 12,353 1,395 1,326 249 	816 450 1,646 4,362 		60,613 1,610 116
1,605 940 2,446	134 2,698 120 4,436	6,479 1,309 418 249 	695 450 1,599 2,114 		46,631 1,610 101 2,776
1,934	614	97 5,574 86 878 	121 .: 47 2,248 .: 21	20.	13,962
1,969 988 2,633	134 4,124 120 6,189	444 6,510 1,309 418 249 	1,860 450 1.599 2,114 		48,068 1,610 230 5,000
1,400 962 2.507	134 2,900 120 4,453	422 6,307 1,809 44, 219 :	1,960 1,599 2,114 		43,642 1,610 1,58 5,000
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Fankal (crop share)— Bapumia Miassheb Sadatiww (crop share)— Kanaji Karansung Doshhai.ke Theri Theri Thambia (crop share)— Funjuha Jamihai Franki I Takuka.	Majra (crop share)— Kanakludin Nahumia Moyadtus Hupdis (crop snare)— Nathusing Fatesing, &c Narchusing Fatesing, &c Information Filtering and Kadumia Khamia DASKROHI TAIDEA. Ahmerdahd (crop share)— 1 yed Mahomedmia Edwamia DHANDHUKA KAIDEA.	4 dvof (crop share)— Manubha Amrábbai, &c Grasding (crop share)— To Char (crop share)— The Hathbhai Aswatsing The Thathbhai Aswatsing The Varbariang Estabhai, &c The Varbariang Estabhai, &c The Char (crop share)— Manuha Estabhai, &c The Chapur (crop share)— Rányur (crop share)— Rányur (crop share)— The The Chapur (crop share)— The The Chapur (crop share)—	arc)—	Natural Annasang Nagalka (rop share) Nag Muh Selar Desa Oghad Odha Navaa (rop share) Latikhán Sardar Mahome	Gdmph (crop share)— Agrenue Raesingii Recku (crop share)— Falji Madarsing, &c Parkntre)— Parkntre)— Chandpur (crop share)— Revnii Mandii, &c. Antendi Tara Dolfi (crop share)— Kalusing Lalsing

APPENDIX VI-continued.

Partial Context Same and state						. Rece	RECEIPTS, 1896-97.	.76			٦	Силвака, 1896-97.	896-97.								
The contractor Theory above the contractor and the		Estate. Owner's Name, and nature of Revenue Management,	Out- standing Balances,	Revenue for Collections			Total Realiza- tions during 1896-97.	Total.			alukdári tulement E. Officer's ar stablish e.	Mainte- nance, ducation ad other xpeases f Yank- dára.		\				emission it	Ralance outstand on in the rillage on 31sr	Debts putstand- ing on ilst July 1897.	Квильця,
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Rights (acre mixes)		DBANDHURA TALUKA,	**********)					-			
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6,815 47,930 64,716 15,261 44,209 59,470 22,448 3,112 1,129 2,590 3,000 8,977 36,256 23,214 1,289 9,247 3,047 3,045 2,008 2.2 7 06 482 95 15 29 621 84 35 291 291 20	2 991	1		2,704	2,953	162,1	2,615	3,906	368	143	44	;	:	1,066	42	1,695	2,211	:	338	. :	
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Standij Karsanji.

Garafasing Libativi!

Kandij Karsanji.

Prithinaj Shirsang.

Radi, Ma'ri (trop share)—

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Baratening Jesalang

Baratening Jesalang

Baratening Jesalang

Baratening Jesalang

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Radini, Baransing

Radini, Radining

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Radini, Radining

Barithandi (trop share)—

Barithandi (trop share)—

Sarayawa (trop share)—

Barithandi (trop share)—

Sarayawa (trop share)—

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Ci markisham Miavdich Nateigam Kána (csop sławy-Dejibba Yagljillon Valsi dal Destji Madarsing Mokáblai Amarsing Mopatsing Jinbiai Jasabhai Jiyabhai Bapubhai Karansing Kayabhai VIRAMICAN TALUKA- - con'lined. Estate, Owner's Name, and nature of Revenue Management, GOURA TÁIUKA. 21 145 145 146 149 160 161 161 160 160 160 164 165 165 168 169 170 171 163

APPENDIX VI .. continued

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REMARKS. 21 Debts outstand-ing on Stat July 1897. Rs. ಜ್ಞ Balance Outstand-ing in the Village. on 31st E3 5 Remission, 38 ž Balance in hand on 31st July 1897 68 41 428 R.B. 17 308 389 589 269 444 134 124 24 24 В. 16 Miscel. lancous. 15 Special. Ra 14 90 Paid to Creditors. 100 28 109 ... 27 Rs, CHARGES, 1895-97. 13 Mainte-nance, tig lucation and other expenses of Talak-dárs, 2 Talukdári Setilement B Officer's a Establish-ment, 2 9 128 E. 11 Collection, &c., Charges in the Taluka. 50 20 20 20 20 20 20 19 Rs. 25.25 23 : 23 317 Govern. ment dues. o, æ Total. œ Rs. RECEIPTS, 1896-97 Total Realiza-tiens during 1896-17. Rs. ţ~ Cash in hand on lst Angust 1896. 2424 1ts. 9 Total. 10 Es, 8.45.40 8.40.40 8.60.4 Revenue for Collection. Rs. 4 Out-standing Balances. co. Godharata (crop share)—
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A'tābha Jasabhai
Isahubhai Jasabhai
Isahubhai Jasabhai
Isahubhai Jasabhai
Bajibhai Mulubai
Raslabhai Bareing
Raslabhai Bareing
Baj Bonjiba widow of Jahan
Sing Hāhubhai
Pathubba Faljibhai
Anduma Pathubba Ealjibhai
Allarataha Bareing
Bapil Kesabhai
Isahubhai Raperbai
Bapil Kesabhai
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Mulbhai Madharsing
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Bujarsing Hathibhai DHANDHUKA TALUKA-contd. Estate, Owner's Name or nature of Revenue Management, 0.1

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APPENDIX VI-continued.

					1	Ruc	RECKIPTS, 1896-97.	97.		ļ		Спавове	Спавова, 1896-97.								
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Fedra Val Kal Bec Res Res	Fedra (trop share)— Narahaing Khodalbai. Narahaing Lakhdahai Falji Andafasing Kalubhai Hukabhai Bechersing Muhubai Raeshngij Boolerji Rathabibai Hajithai	:::::::	- g•	-,		26 8 819 819 457 1,333 110	55 20 824 207 526 229	81 1,143 664 1,859	13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 1	#15288	36 23		- 88 - 1 8 -		10 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	33 12 12 551 551 491	48 364 364 313 1,368	: ::::::::		26 802 1,022 1,699	
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21 Debts outstand-ing on 31st July 1897. 1080 1087 20 Balance outstand. ing in the village on 31st 19 й. В 18 Balance in band on 31st Total. Miscel-82 5 5 4 848851 4 85058 4 848 7 7 7 8 1188 8 Paid to 1896-97. 13 Mainte-nance, Education and other expenses of Taluk-dars. 25 Rs. Ξ Collection. &c.. Charges in the Tituks. ।।।।।। न्यूर्यस्यस्य गा।।।।।। " ō, Total. œ RECEIPTS, 1896-97. Total Realiza-tions during 1896-97. Cash in hand on lst August 1896.
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Sombai, widow of Raja

Jiva

Nathu Satul

Sombai, widow of Desa Dalu.

Ford Bilosa

Giga Kala

Sombai, widow of Desa Dalu.

Ford Bilosa

Giga Kala

Baya Laxman.

Ford Rolesa

Deva Vasta

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Deva Vasta

Karbhai Satul

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APPENDIX VI-continued.

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APPENDIX VI-continued.

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BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'N, Tälukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát



REMARKS OF THE COMMISSIONER, N. D., ON THE ADMINISTRA-TION REPORT OF THE TA'LUKDA'RI SETTLEMENT OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

No. 3793 or 1897.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Ahmedabad, 4th September 1897.

Forwarded to Government.

The Tálukdári Settlement Office changed hands several times in the first half of the year, but since the 5th December has been under Mr. Bhimbhai Kirpárám.

- 2. The estates under Act VI of 1862 in Ahmedabad show payments of 7.7 per cent. of the debt due against 9.5 per cent. last year. These small figures are owing to the continuance of a series of bad seasons under which the province is suffering. It stands to reason also that the percentage must tend to abate year by year as the richer and more solvent estates are removed from the list. An examination, however, of Appendix I shows that in the majority on the list a very respectable advance was made in the work of liquidation. More than 10 per cent. was paid off in 22 estates out of the total 42 (excluding the six written off on completion of the 20 years' term), the average being reduced by 5, which paid nothing, and 5 next to nothing. Four estates cleared off their debt during the year.
- 3. The Kaira estates under Act XXI of 1881 have done rather better than Ahmedabad all round, showing a percentage of 9.7 per cent. on the debt due against 12.32 last year. The cause of the falling off is a bad season coupled with increased expenditure on domestic coremonies. No estate has been liquidated.
- 4. The work in Broach under Act XXI of 1881 is nearly done. One estate has been entirely freed during the year and two only remain. The soil in this district is good and the estates are not excessively sub-divided as in Ahmedabad and Kaira.
- 5. The care of minors is now perhaps the most important branch of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer's duties. It is certainly as useful as his work under the Special Acts, and more hopeful. Mr. Bhimbhai has given an interesting account of the chief estates, all of which would probably have been ruined if left to parasites. They are all now prospering, except Dákor, which, it may be hoped, will recover by wise management from the straits to which it has been reduced by the extravagance and litigation of the deceased owner. The education of the boys has been well looked after. The number of these estates under management has increased during the year from 44 to 46, in varying degrees of solvency or insolvency.
- 6. The work under Section 320, Code of Civil Procedure, is rather disheartening, since it has to do with cases in which all the special measures of Government have been rendered futile by the infatuation or imbecility of the Talukdárs themselves. The number has risen from 299 to 331. Some, such as Bávliári in Dhandhuka Táluka and Sádatpura and Chaniár in Viramgám, will have to be let go into hopeless ruin. Most, however, will, it is believed, be extricated in time, and with the help of Section 31, Act VI of 1888, barring encumbrances beyond the existing incumbent's life, may yet be saved. Gángad has been reduced by all the usual adverse influences to a piteous plight, but, when once the law suit is ended, it is hoped that matters may be retrieved by tact and experience.
- 7. Not the least useful part of Act VI of 1888 is Section 28, which enables the Talukdári Settlement Officer to undertake the management of an estate when the Talukdár feels unequal to the task himself. Thirty-nine estates are now taking the benefit of this provision, and the number is increasing every year, the most signal instance being Gamph. The Thákor of that estate is a weak and incapable youth, who would certainly have fallen a prey to sharpers if left

to himself. There is good hope that the settlement of his debt to the Swámi Náráyan Maháráj, proposed by Mr. Bhimbhai, will be successful and that the estate will be preserved to the family intact and unencumbered.

- 8. There are practically no arrears due to Government on account of the jama of the villages in revenue charge of the office except in the villages of Návda and Chandesar as last year. The affairs of Aniáli-Káthi are no nearer a settlement and may serve to indicate what the state of the country would have been if special legislation had not been undertaken.
- 9. An improvement is reported in the state of the boundary marks. There is no reason why Mamlatdars should not keep an eye on them when visiting Talukdari villages, and, if they do not do so, their attention might be called to the matter by the Collector.
- 10. Mr. Bhimbhai's remarks (paragraph 88), made from personal observation, on the awakening desire among the Tálukdárs for the education both of their boys and their girls, are encouraging.
 - 11. The number of decrees received for execution shows little variation.
- 12. There are 11 partition cases pending, but none have been decided, time being intentionally given to admit of local inspection and hearing and to encourage private settlements. Mr. Bhimbhai's suspicion that many of the applications are promoted by money-lenders who wish to get a closer hold on the land is not without ground, and for this reason it is possible to be overhasty. At the same time the earliest opportunity should be taken in every case of meeting all the parties on the spot and making the right settlement.
- 13. On the whole, it is submitted that Government have much reason for being satisfied with the working of this Department. At first sight the work done under the legislation of 1862 and 1877 seemed to be but the labour of Sisyphus, though there were not wanting cases, such as that of the Thákor of A'mod, where an important family was restored to abiding prosperity from impending ruin. The second line of legislation, acting on another generation, promises to be far more effective, Sections 28 and 38 of the later Act being specially useful. The Commissioner is glad to be able to endorse Mr. Bhimbhai's cheerful remarks at the end of his paragraph 121 as to the glimmering of sense which is now apparent in many of the Talukdárs, their greater unwillingness to borrow and the diminished engerness of the money-lenders to lure them into debt. It illustrates on a small scale the now generally recognised truth that the bane of the rural classes has been the fatal facility for incurring debt which has been the result of ordinary British law.
- 14. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer exercises influence not only as the agent of special legislation, but as the personal adviser and helper of the land-owning class of Gujarát. In this part of his duties Mr. Bhimbhai's intimate knowledge of the money-lending classes and their ways stand him in good stead. The discouragement of useless litigation in the Dákor estate, the proposed resettlement of the debts of Gamph and the dealings described in paragraphs 123 to 129 of the report are illustrations of the beneficent working of the Department. The Commissioner considers that Mr. Bhimbhai has already got a firm grasp of his duties and is carefully carrying on the work of his predecessors.

F. S. P. LELY, Commissioner, N. D.





Annual Administration Report of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for the year 1896-97.

No. 9287.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd December 1897.

Letter from the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, No. 289, dated 12th August 1897—Submitting his report on the administration of the Tálukdári Settlement Department for the year 1896-97.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 3793, dated 4th September 1897—Submitting the above report; and making remarks.

RESOLUTION.—The report of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for the year 1896-97 has been carefully reviewed by the Commissioner, N. D., in whose opinion of the good work done by Mr. Bhimbhái Government fully concur. The report contains ample evidence of the benefits conferred on the tálukdárs not only by the working of the Acts themselves but also by the personal advice and help of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, whose discouragement of extravagance and useless litigation and encouragement of education are of as great advantage as measures for the liquidation of debts.

- 2. The number of estates managed under the Encumbered Estates Acts has gradually fallen from 114 in 1892-93 to 76 at the beginning and 65 at the end of 1896-97, during which year 11 estates were released from the operation of the Act, 5 owing to liquidation of debts and 6 owing to the expiry of the 20 years' period of management. In the case of the latter a sum of Rs. 19,447, the outstanding balance of the original debt (Rs. 40,195), had to be struck off.
- 3. The extent to which the income realised has been devoted to the reduction of debts of the estates managed under the special Acts during each of the last five years is shown below:—

	- 1	Income realised	OUT OF	WARDS DEBTS INCOME.	DEBTS OUTS'	TANDING AT OF YEAR.	
Year.		including past year's closing balance in hand.	To private creditors.	To Govern- ment on account of advances.	To private creditors,	To Govern- ment on account of advances.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1892-93	•••	3,13,913	14,050	74,822	1,60,246	3,04,453	Payments towards
1893-94	•••	2,03,522	8,083	52,034	1,34,406	2,85,286	debt settlements out of Govern-
1894-95	•••	1,97,801	20,343	36,383	98,623	2,78,477	ment advances are not included
1895-96	•••	1,83,074	8,374	57,142	75,577	2,70,218	in column 3.
1896-97	**1	1,54,450	6,059	25,761	50,071	2,57,775	

It is observed that the annual reduction in the amount paid towards satisfaction of debts has always been very much less than the annual reduction in receipts due to the release of the more solvent estates and, latterly, to a succession of bad seasons, a fact which indicates that the object of management is being realized in an increasing degree. In 1896-97, in spite of a bad season, the

amount paid in liquidation of debts, exclusive of the Rs. 19,447 struck off, was Rs. 31,820, i.e., only Rs. 13,696 less than in 1895-96, though the income of 1895-96 was Rs. 28,624 more than that of 1896-97. It is noticed with regret however that the liabilities of some estates have steadily increased since 1892-93 as shown below:—

T	istate.				Liabilities	at end of
Ē	astate.			-	1892-93.	1896-97.
•					Rs.	Rs.
Makhiáv	•••	•••	•••		40,662	41,899
Bagad, Part	•••	•••	•••	•••	7,990	8,585
Jhanjharka, Part		•••	•••		11,657	12,937
Khokhernesh, Part	•••	•••	•••		1,753	1,787
Do. do.	•••	•••	•••		1,092	1 ,160

4. The total income realized from all other estates under the Talukdari Settlement Officer and the amount paid towards debts therefrom in the last five years are as follows:—

				1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	•••	•••	•••	8,17,775	6,48,924	7,93,862	7,27,421	8,89,228
Payments	•••	•••	•	72,688	79,615	81,461	76,018	77,643

The income realised in 1896-97 was thus considerably greater than in any of the previous four years but the proportion of it paid to creditors was somewhat less.—

- 5. The gross rent for collection on all the estates under the Tálukdári Settlement Officer was Rs. 7,28,630, a much larger amount than usual; nevertheless the percentage of collections was 84.9, a slight improvement on previous years. The proportions of cost of Tálukdári Settlement Officer's establishment and of local expenses of collection on actual collections were much the same as usual, viz., 2.1 and 7.2 respectively.
 - 6. The more important administrative steps of the year were—
 - Gevernment Resolution No. 8181 of 19th October 1896.
 Government Resolution No. 300 of 13th January 1897.
 Government Resolution No. 4990 of 3rd July 1897.
 Government Resolution No. 5144 of 9th July 1897.
- (a) the survey settlement of Mehlol*; of Kanjri, Rawalia, Sonipur and Bhamaria†; of 14 tálukdári villages in Jhálod Mahal‡; and of Eral§.
- (b) the revision settlement of the jamas of the talukdari estates in Virangam Taluka (Government Resolution No. 8484 of 28th October 1896).
- (c) the renewal of the leases of Vanthal and half of Thori Thamba and the revised settlement of their jamas; and the issue of notices to quit to the holders of Vani, Thori Vadgas, Thori Mubarak, Charori and the other half of Thori Thamba (Government Resolution No. 10616 of 28th December 1896).

- (d) the introduction of the revision jama settlement in the Gogha Táluka.
- 7. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer has given due attention to the inspection of boundary marks. The Collectors should assist him by seeing that Mámlatdárs take similar tests in tálukdári villages as in others.

J. P. ORR, Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,

The Collector of Ahmedabad,

The Collector of Kaira,

The Collector of Broach,

The Tálukdári Settlement Officer,

The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records

and Agriculture,

The Accountant General,

The Political Department of the Secretariat,

The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,

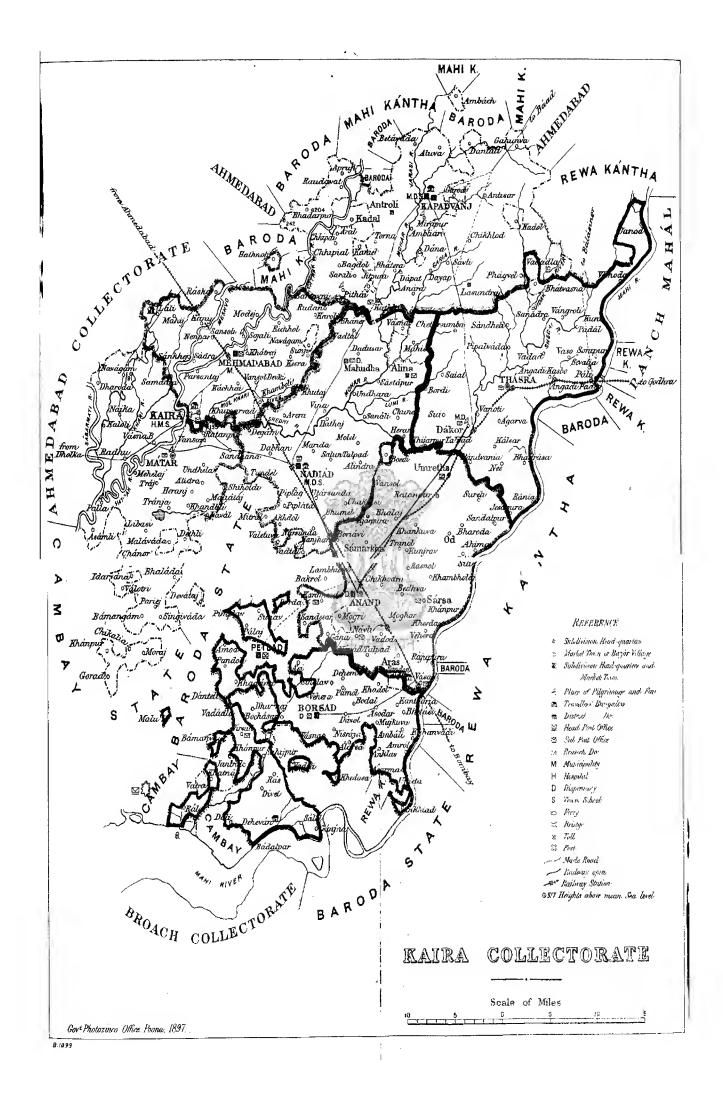
The General Department of the Secretariat.

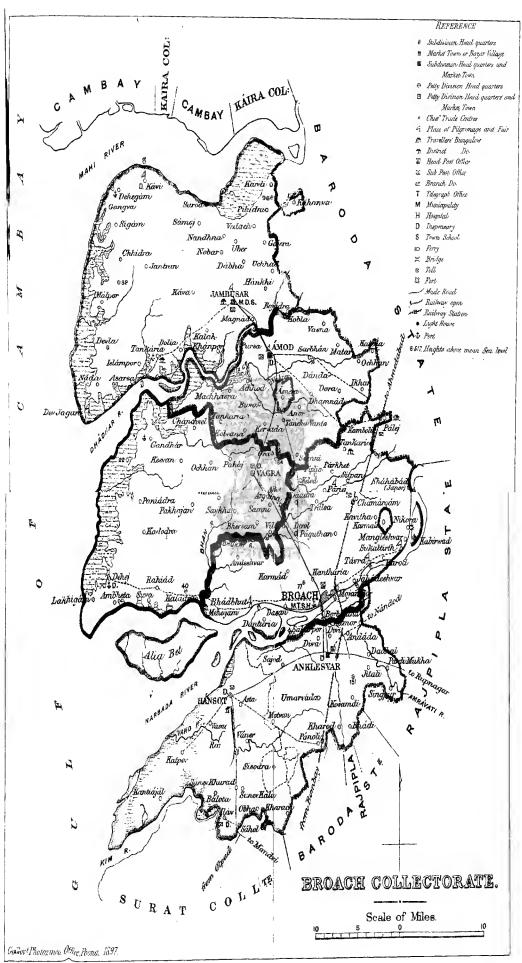
The Government of India, By letter.

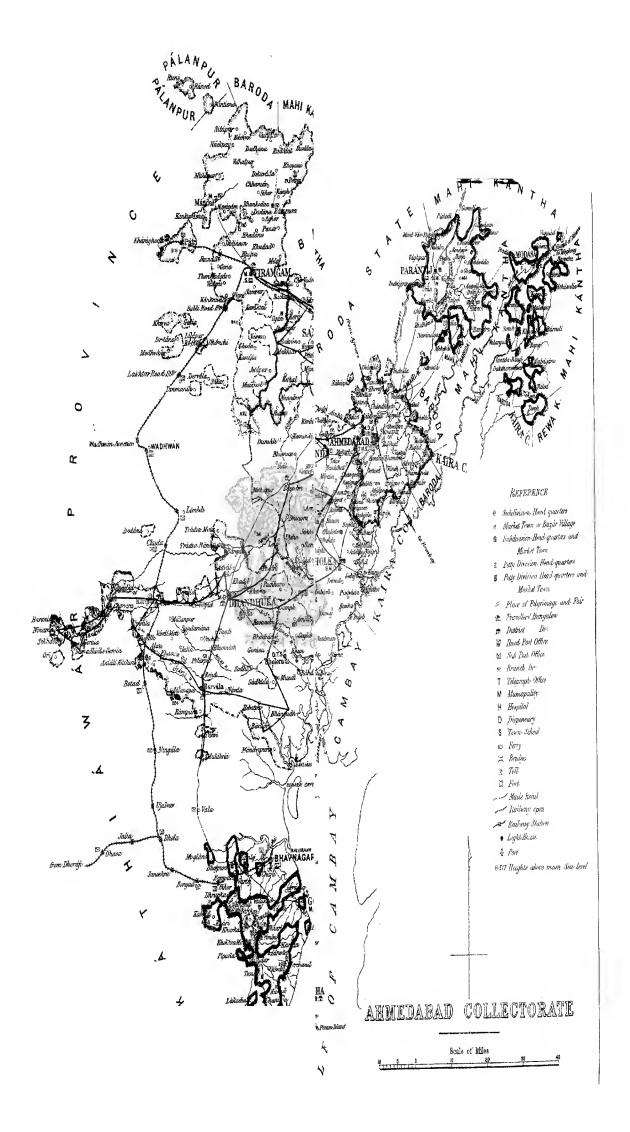
The Secretary of State for India. By letter

With copies of the Report.









ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TÁLUKDÁRI SETTLEMENT OFFICER



PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1897-98.

No. 253 of 1898.

From

BIIIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M.

Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát;

To

H. F. SILCOCK, Esq., I. C. S., Commissioner, N. D.

Al medábad, 25th August 1898.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following Report on the Administration of the Talukdari Settlement Department for the year 1897-98.

2. I held charge of the office during the whole year.

Ta'lukda'r's Address to His Excellency the Governor.

A noteworthy feature of the year under report was the visit of His Excellency Lord Sandhurst to this important and flourishing city on the 23rd August 1897, for performing the inauguration ceremony of the Gujarát College A few days before His Excellency's arrival some of the leading Tálukdárs expressed to the Collector of Ahmedábád their desire to wait upon His Excellency, and to present him an address of welcome, taking advantage at the same time of personally communicating to His Excellency their sense of gratitude and loyalty to the British Raj. In communication with the Private Secretary, Mr. Gibb fixed the 24th August as the date for the reception of the Talukdars' address, and a deputation of Talukdars belonging to different communities such as the Rajputs, Kathis, Kolis and Musalmans waited accordingly on His Excellency the Governor in a special Shamiana creeted on the ground of Shahibag, the residence of the Commissioner, N. D., where His Excellency had put up for the occasion. The Thakor Saheb of Limbdi, who holds several villages in the Ahmedábad District on the Tálukdári tenuro, was also present on the occasion of the presentation of the Talukdars' address. On His Excellency's arriving at the Shamiana at 1 P.M., the Talukdars were duly presented to His Excellency and after the presentation, the address was read by the young Thakor of Uteliya, and handed over to His Excellency wrapped in Kinkhûb of local manufacture. His Excellency was attended by the Commissioner, N. D. Mr. Lely, the Collector of Ahmedabad Mr. Gibb, and the Collector of Kaira Mr. Bagnell. The following is a copy of the address presented to His Excellency: -

"May it please Your Excellency.

We the undersigned Talukdars and Thakors of Gajarat, in welcoming Your Excellency to this ancient and historical city, beg most respectfully to convey through Your Excellency, as the representative of the Paramount Power in this Presidency, our sense of devotion and loyalty to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress of India, under whose beneficent rule we are enjoying peace and prosperity in common with Her other subjects throughout Her vast Empire.

- 2. We cannot feel sufficiently thankful to Your Excellency's Government for the paternal care with which the interests of the ancient landed Aristocramy of the province of which we are the present representatives are looked after, and we beg to assure Your Lordship that our endeavours will always be to merit by unswerving loyalty and devotion the same kindness and consideration which we have hitherto received at the hands of Government and their officers.
- 3. The present year has been one of great distress and anxiety caused by plague and famine, and we take this opportunity, now that Your Lordship is in our midst, of personally congratulating Your Excellency on the signal success of Your Lordship's efforts in effectually checking plague and famine which played havor throughout the Presidency. In connection with the efforts made to stamp out plague, we, scions of the great warlike and chivalrous Kshatriyas of old, take this opportunity of expressing our utter abhorrence of the dastardly assassination of two of the most zealous and devoted officers of Government. This deed is deserving of the greatest condemnation, perpetrated as it was in the dark, and that too on a day most

glorious in the annals of the British Empire, converting the rejoic ags of the day into unutterable woes and lamentations. We earnestly hope that the perpetrators of these foul murders will soon be apprehended and brought to justice.

- 4. We look upon with loathing the scurrilous and disrespectful articles which appear now and then in the vernacular papers. We assert with pride and pleasure that we, nay the whole population of Gujarát, are entirely free from contamination and that our devotion and loyalty to the British Crown will last for ever.
- 5. We earnestly pray and hope that in dealing with us, Government will always be guided by that liberal policy which is their chief characteristic, and thus enable us to maintain our position and old traditions.
- 6. We consider ourselves fortunate in having at the head of our affairs such an able and sympathetic officer as Mr. F. S. P. Lely, who always brings his long and intimate knowledge of the affairs of Gujarát to bear on all questions relating to the well-being of the Talukdars. The interest which the District Collectors also evince in our affairs deserves our most heart-felt thanks.
- 7. With sentiments of the deepest gratitude, loyalty and attachment, we subscribe ourselves Your Excellency's obedient and devoted servants."
- 4. To this His Excellency returned a very graceful and encouraging reply exhorting the Talukdars to interest themselves in the improvement of their estates, to put a stop to reckless expenditure and to rise in the scale of modern civilization. This reply was explained by me to the Talukdars in Gujarati and they all seemed to thoroughly appreciate the wholesome advice given them by His Excellency. The Talukdars were highly pleased and flattered by the special privilege accorded them of meeting His Excellency.

Annual Tour.

- 5. I commenced my tour in the Sánand Táluka in the latter part of November, and after examining the Tálukdári records and accounts there, and enquiring into the affairs of the Sánand Thákor which were, as they are now, in an unsatisfactory state, I went to Kuvár to settle personally with the Collector of Ahmedábád certain points connected with the reports of the Jama Settlements of Sánand and Dhandhuka, which I had submitted for the consideration and orders of Government. Most of the Tálukdári villages of Sánand, Dhandhuka and Dholka having been already visited by me in the previous year, I spent the month of December in visiting the Virangám Táluka, not only to make myself acquainted with the condition and grievances of the Koli Thákardás of Chuvál, but also to enquire into the causes of the large outstandings there.
- 6. Encamping at central places, I visited all the Talukdari villages in Chuval and at personal interviews with the Talukdars in their own villages heard from their own lips all that they had to say about their grievances and embarrassments. I also collected information regarding their debts, mortgages, assets and liabilities with a view to lighten their burden. I called up before me the principal creditors and discussed with them in the presence of their debtors the means of repaying the loans. Disputes regarding shares, family quarrels, the question of the education of the boys, the improvement of the estates and other kindred matters also received due share of my attention.
- 7. From the earliest period of the British Rule in Gujarát the condition and position of the Chuvál Thákardás have received patient and serious consideration and have formed the subject of several thoughtful and well-discussed reports by such distinguished officers as Sir James Peile and Sir James Richey. Most of the Thákardás were given the benefit of Act VI of 1862, but no sooner they were freed from debts and released from the operation of the Act than they, in the absence of any such provision as that contained in Section 31 of the Tálukdári Act, again involved themselves heavily in debts to unscrupulous money-lenders. The latter, in many cases, for their own private benefit, stirred up among the Thákardás bitter family feuds and originated expensive and ruinous litigation, bringing these ignorant, indolent and thriftless Thákardás to almost irretrievable ruin. The question demands early and careful attention and I hope to settle it satisfactorily ere long.
- 8. It is encouraging to find that the ruinous litigation which was going on regarding share disputes is practically at an end, and that the leading Talukdars of Bhankoda, Sadatpura and Rudatal have seen the wisdom of handing

over during the year under report, their estates to this Department for management under Section 28 of the Talukdari Act till their debts are paid off. Once free from debts the Chuval Thakardas will be able to maintain their improved condition, for, under Section 31 of the Act, they cannot encumber their estates beyond their lives without the sanction of the Talukdari Settlement Officer, which is accorded only in cases of absolute necessity. Moreover, moneylenders are now more chary of advancing loans on personal security than they were before the passing of the Act.

9. The settlement of the Chuval Koli holdings at a fair rental in lieu of the small quit-rent which they have hitherto paid to the Tálukdárs is a question of grave importance both to Government and the Tálukdárs. I have succeeded in inducing some of the Koli tenants to pay a fair and reasonable rental in consideration of the privileges they enjoy and of the fact that the jama payable by the Tálukdárs on the lands in their occupation has been greatly increased under the revision settlement. The Kolis as a class contend that they acted as dependents and soldiers of the Thúkardás in old times, when the latter lived on plunder and thefts, and that they are therefore not liable to increased rental.

The Mahi Cordon.

- 10. I was not able to complete my tour in the Ahmedábád District as I had to proceed on the 26th December to Vásad in the Kaira District under instructions from the Commissioner to assist him in devising an effective system of guarding the north bank of the Mahi River against the spread of plague from the south side. The City of Baroda and several villages round it, including the important village of Sávli, only about 6 miles south of the Mahi, were infected with plague and there was practically no check on travellers by road from those places. The river afforded a natural barrier and the Commissioner decided to establish—
 - (1) a system of patrol and nakas all along the Mahi river from its mouth to Jhanod, a length of nearly 98 miles; and
 - (2) observation camps at Vásad on the north bank of the Mahi river near the railway bridge and at Thásra and Páli in the Thásra Táluka.
- 11. The north bank of the river was divided into beats, each beat consisting of not less than two ravania's watchmen, and where the traffic was great, Karkuns, Savars and Policemen were added according to the requirements of each naka. The number of nakas or posts rose from 63 in January to 137 in May as the river became dry and fordable at several points in the hot weather. The beats or nakas were divided into convenient sections and each section was put under the charge of a supervisor, whose duty was to keep the nakedars up to work and to traverse his section as a rule every day, going one day and returning the next. The supervising staff was drawn chiefly from the talukdari and revenue establishments. The Mamlatdars of the talukas concerned, in their turn, supervised the work of the nakedars and supervisors by visiting the river as often as they could.
- 12. The whole of the river from its mouth to Jhanod including the observation camps was put under my general superintendence, and I did this duty in addition to my regular work till the beginning of June, when the entire cordon was removed.
- 13. The Commissioner frequently visited the river, inspected the observation camps and the nakas, collected the villagers at convenient places and lectured them upon the means and precautions to be taken to ward off the plague. He also gave advice and directions for the satisfactory and effective working of the system which he devised and introduced. The Collector of Kaira Mr. Carmichael, also frequently visited the river and supervised and controlled the general working of the cordon.
- 14. The work of the subordinate and the supervising staff was by no means an easy one, and we all had a very anxious time of it throughout. Those

were requainted with the ruggedness of the soil and the deer and dangerous ravines that extend for miles and miles along the tract where our work lay can alone form an idea of the difficulty of the task before us. Even riding was difficult in parts of the way, and it was not unfrequently that we had to go up and down the ravines on foot. Our men were however well selected and they did their work cheerfully and loyally, regardless of all risks. What added to our difficulty was that the plague preventive work was to have been done in a tract of country well-known for the turbulent character of its people who required to be dealt with with tact and consideration. We could not forget how in the troublous times of 1857, the Mehevásis, chiefly Dhárálás and Kolis occupying a strong position in these self-same ravines defied Government and spread havoe all round. They could not however long sustain their position against the allpowerful Government and were easily subdued, after some of their leaders were blown from the mouth of the gun and some were transported. This however is all a matter of history and need not be repeated. These wild and excitable Dhárálás and Kolis viewed with suspicion the establishment of the cordon and some even left their villages suspecting that they would be sent to the Frontier wars.

- 15. While measures were being taken to remove the suspicion, the Chaklási riot which took place on 12th January 1898 or a fortnight after the work was begun, increased the difficulty of securing the co-operation of the people. Fortunately, however, most of the villages on the Mahi river are owned by Thákors, who having connection with this Department listened to our persuasions and helped us in carrying out the arrangement. The leading men of the villages were taken into confidence and lectures explaining the humane object of Government and recounting the sufferings of whole households infected with the plague were given in simple Gujaráti to the assembled people, including women and children. This produced the desired effect, and the people not only remained quiet and submissive throughout, but they also afforded every help and facility to the Government servants engaged in the work. They were satisfied—
 - (i) that the subordinates acted not as bullies but as servants of a humane Government whose only wish was to do good;
 - (ii) that rudeness, violence, corruption and indifference on the part of the subordinates were strictly watched and severely punished;
 - (iii) that religious susceptibilities were scrupulously respected and reasonable wants supplied consistently with the rules;
 - (iv) that kindness and sympathy were shown at all times and places according to the circumstances of each case; and
 - (v) that social intercourse, marriage processions, &c., were permitted and trade facilities afforded under such restrictions as were absolutely necessary for the prevention of plague.
- 16. The result of the endeavours made for keeping off the plague would not have been so successful as it has been, had it not been for the active and willing co-operation of the Gáckvádi and Cambay authorities who have helped us as much as it was possible for them to to. Mr. Lely having furnished me with extract paragraphs 5 and 6 from his No. 1037 of the 7th May last, I conclude that the whole result of the Mahi Cordon has been recorded by him in that letter to which therefore I shall here content myself with referring.
- 17. While engaged on plague work on the Mahi River I took occasion to visit the twelve Mehvási estates there, including the estate of Deheván, which are under Government management, and to confer with the Thákors who seemed to appreciate the beneficial results of the working of Section 28 of the Act under which Tálukdárs are permitted to hand over their estates to this Department for improvement and better management. The result of the conference was the transfer of eighteen estates on the north bank of the Mahi River to this Department for management under Section 28. Thus almost all the Thákors holding estates on the whole bank from Deheván to Páli, a length of nearly 86 miles, are now practically under the influence and guidance of this Department.

18. I also took occasion to examine the Talukdari records of the Taluka Kacheris at Borsad, Thasra, Amand and Nadiad, and to meet Mr. Quin, the then Acting Collector, Broach, with a view to settle in person certain questions connected with the management and law suits of the Broach estates. Maps showing my tour are appended.

The Season.

- 19. The good season of 1897-98 was some relief to the agriculturists after a succession of six bad seasons from 1891-92 to 1896-97. The rain was on the whole timely, sufficient and well distributed. In Ahmedábád and Kaira the monsoon promised well in the commencement and was fairly good till August, when it ceased altogether for some time to the injury of rice. Later on, the heavy rain of September affected the quality of bájri in some places, but this was compensated by a greater outturn. The other crops were excellent though wheat, like bájri, suffered a little in quality by the rain in February; in this also the loss in quality was counterbalanced by the gain in quantity. The year would have proved very prosperous, had it not been for the low prices caused by the plague and its attendant evils. In Broach too the season was satisfactory. All the crops were excellent except that the quantity of wheat produced, though greater than that of the preceding year, was only sufficient for local consumption.
- 20. Rice-growing in Sanand and other talukas is dependent on several heavy falls of rain at particular times, and the crop fails even though the rainfall is up to the average. Experience shows that rice cultivation is precarious and uncertain, and unless less profitable lands are converted into dry-crop land, the agriculturists will not be able to make up for the loss of rice crops which is of frequent occurrence. I propose to set an example by converting a few acres of rice into dry-crop land, if this year's rain is not sufficient for rice-growing in the Sánand Táluka.

Duties of the Ta'lukda'ri Department.

- 21. The duties of this office are of a two-fold character and comprise (i) the management of the estates undertaken for the benefit of the Tálukdárs and, (ii) general administrative and judicial duties of an Imperial character unconnected with such management.
 - 22. The managed estates fall under the following heads:—
 - (a) Estates managed under the Encumbered Estates Acts (VI of 1862 and XXI of 1881).
 - (b) Estates of minors in the three districts of Ahmedábád, Kaira and Broach.
 - (c) Estates managed under Sections 26-28 of Act VI of 1888.
 - (d) Estates attached under the Land Revenue Code for the security of Government revenue.
 - (e) Estates, mostly in Ahmedábád, managed on behalf of the Collector in execution of Civil Courts' decrees under the Civil Procedure Code.
- 23. The general administrative and judicial duties of an Imperial character are not less important than those above mentioned. They comprise:—
 - (a) revenue administration of 357 Tálukdári villages in the Ahmedábád District, sub-divided, as most of them are, among an infinity of shares, with rival interests;
 - (b) revision of Jama settlement of the Talukdari villages;
 - (c) disposal of applications for loans under Section 31 of the Táluk-dári Act; and
 - (d) partition of estates.
- 24. Miscellaneous work, such as the settlement of debts due by managed estates, the conduct of civil suits, the education of minors and the settlement of boundary disputes, occupy no inconsiderable part of my time and attention.

- 25. In addition to the duties enumerated above, the Talukdari Settlement Officer acts as a personal adviser and helper of the land-owning classes of Gujarát.
- 26. The administration of the Department during 1897-98 in all these different branches is recorded in the succeeding pages.
- 27. The sub-joined table shows the total number and revenue of estates of all descriptions under management, and of the Tálukdári villages in Ahmedábád under revenue charge in the year under report:—

	Number.		Aggregate for col	Revenue lection.
	1896-97.	1897-98.	. 1896-97.	1897-98.
Ahmedábád T	48	38	Rs. 66,920:	Rs. 47,303
of 1862, but continued under management, Appendix I A	1	1		
Kaira Thákors under Act XXI of 1881, Appendix II.	24	24	47,280	49,418
Broach Thákors under Act XXI of 1881, Appendix III	3	2	10,618	8,651
Minors' estates under Guardians and Wards Act, VIII of 1890	30	34	1,73,458	1,93,745
Estates managed by agreement under Act VI of 1888	- 44	41	2,03,264	2,58,851
Estates managed under attachment for default, &c., Section 144, Land Revenue Code	18	1 6	1,07,198	96,556
(a) Managed under Section 320 of Civil Procedure Code (b) Under process of sale	331 31	297 21	1,08,658	1 ;01,566
Estates managed under Section 501 of Civil Procedure Code	7	5	11,834	11,971
Total	537	479	7,28,630	7,68,061
Amount realized by sale under decrees Télukdári villages under revenue charge	197		4,02,892	4,00,478

Encumbered Estates in Ahmeda'ba'd.

- 28. There were 38 estates under management, under Act VI of 1862 at the end of 1896-97. During the year two were released from the operation of the Act, leaving 36 Estates under management at the end of the year under report.
- 29. There was only one estate remaining under the control of this Department at the end of 1896-97, owing to debts due to Government though released from management under the Act. It has continued under my management during the year under report.
- 30. Of the 37 estates at present under management as shown in Appendices I and I A-
 - 16 are managed directly by this office;
 - 20 are managed by the Tálukdárs under the supervision of this office; and 1 is managed by creditors under special arrangement.

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31. The financial position of all the encumbered estates in Ahmedábád is shown in Appendices I and I A. An abstract of these statements is contained in Appendix IV. This shows that Rs. 4,250 were paid to private creditors and

Rs. 15,429 to Government, and that a sum of Rs. 1,72,576 still remains unpaid. Of this amount Rs. 27,508 are due to private creditors and Rs. 1,45,073 to Government.

	1896-97.	1897-98.
Total debt outstanding at the commencement of the year Added during the year	2,12.593 1,770	1,84,626
Deld during the second	2,14,363	184,626
Paid during the year— Towards reduction of debt Do. interest on loans	10,290 6,116	12,050 7,629
To July	16,406	19,679
Deduct— Amount written off	19,447	
]	J,84,626	1,72,576

- 32. The payments made on account of debt settlement during the year under report and the preceding year are shown in the marginal table. The average payment during the year is 10.6 per cent. of the total sum due at the beginning of the year against 7.7 in the last year, the percentage of debt reduced being 6.5 against 4.6.
- 33. The general result of the year's management, though it compares favourably with that of the last year, calls for explanation in respect to certain individual estates which were given large advances disproportionate to their revenues. I have inserted a new column in Appendix I to show the percentage of total debts paid by each estate up to the end of July 1898. It shows at a glance that of the 32 estates which received advances from Government under Act VI of 1862, two estates were released during the year, owing to the liquidation of debts, 24 estates, including Makhiav, which in consequence of the termination of law-suits will be able to pay at least Rs. 4,000 every year towards the liquidation of the large advance, have made satisfactory progress towards discharging the debts due to Government, and 6 estates (Nos. 3, 8, 10, 13, 14 and 15) have falsified the estimates made at the time of making advances. The case of Bagad (No. 3) is extremely bad; the debt due at the end of the last year has exceeded the amount originally advanced by Rs. 407.
- 34. As regards these bad cases, I beg to quote below Mr. Pestanji's explanation given in the case of Bola in 1888, which applies more or less to all these cases in which the estimates of receipts have been found to be inaccurate and defective:—
- "Before bringing this (Bela) estate under the Act, careful enquiries were made through the Mainlatdar of Dhandhuka to ascertain the correctness of the figures given by the applicants. But it now appears that owing probably to the inherent difficulty of finding the truth beforehand in such cases, the result of the enquiries was fallacious. This result showed that the assets would suffice to discharge the debt within a reasonable period. In my report (No. 157 of 14th April 1837) on this case, I gave the probable annual income of the estate at Rs. 2,400, but one year's actual management has shown it to be Rs. 970." Paragraph 23 of the Annual Report for 1887-88, No. 405, dated 1st August 1888.
- 35. Experience shows that the actual receipts of the six estates fall very short of the amount which becomes due every year, and I have commenced enquiries to ascertain whether it is expedient in the interest of the debtors to recover the Government advance by sale of the debtors' estates in the worst cases. Estates Nos. 33 to 38, which owe debts to private creditors have on the whole appreciably reduced their liabilities.

Encumbered Estates in Kaira.

- 36. At the end of the last year there were 24 estates under management. No estate was released during the year, and the number under management therefore remains the same as in the previous year.
- 37. Appendix II shows the financial position of each of the 24 estates. An abstract of it is given in Statement IV, from which it will be seen that Rs. 69 were paid to private creditors and Rs. 17,400 to Government, and that a sum of Rs. 97,371 remains unpaid. Of this amount Rs. 4,863 are due to private creditors and Rs. 92,503 to Government. The small payment to private creditors is due to the fact that the Government claim has priority over that of private creditors inasmuch as the latter hold property in mortgage.

38. The payments made on account of debt settlement during the year

	1896-97.	1897-98.
·	Rs.	Rs.
Total debt outstanding at the communicement of the year Added during the year	1,15,736	1,09,834
	1,15,736	1,09,834
Paid during the year— Towards the reduction of debt Towards interest on loans	5,902 5,385	12,463 5,006
	11,287	17,469
Balance	1,09,834	97,371

under report and the preceding year are shown in the marginal table. The average payment for the year under report is 160 per cent. of the amount due at the beginning of the year, and the percentage of reduction of debt is 11.3 per cent. The corresponding figures of last year were 9.7 and 5.1 respectively. The year's management compares favourably with that of last year; all the estates have made satisfactory progress in making payments towards the reduction of Government advances, as will be seen from column 10 of Appendix II.

Encumbered Estates in Broach.

39. There were two estates under management at the end of the last year. No estate was released during the year. The financial position of each of the estates is given in Appendix III, and Appendix IV contains an abstract showing the payment of Rs. 1,079 to private creditors during the year. No debt was due to Government, the whole having been paid off during the previous year.

40. The payment made on account of the debt settlement during the year

		(2)
	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs,
Total debt outstanding at the commencement of the year	17,467	13,386
Paid during the year— Towards the reduction of debt	4, 081 46	1,079
Balance	13,386	12,307

compared with that of the previous year is shown in the marginal table. The average payment for the year under report is 8·1 per cent, the percentage of reduction being also the same. The corresponding figures of the last year were 23·6 and 23·3 respectively. The year's percentage is necessarily low as the large estate of Khandáli was released last year on the liquidation of its debts. Jhanor will not be able to pay its private creditors till the amount decreed to one of its sharers in the Toda Girás suit is

paid off. The amount remaining unpaid is nearly Rs. 3,400, while the surplus revenue amounts to nearly Rs. 1,200. The Toda Girás debt will therefore be liquidated in three years. *Magnád* has made fair progress towards the reduction of its debt due to private creditors. Rs. 1,079 were paid during the year and Rs. 355 which could not be paid before the close of the year owing to the absence of the creditors will be paid in the course of this month,

Minors' Estates.

- 41. There were 46 minors at the beginning of the year under report: 3 were added, 1 released, making a net total of 48 minors, holding 34 estates, at the close of the year. Of the eight minors referred to in paragraph 33 of the last year's report, one was released and the others continued under the charge of this Department as it appeared that they had not attained the age of 21 years.
- 42. Of the 48 minors, 40 are in Ahmedábád, 3 in Kaira and 5 in Broach. Arranged according to race 34 are Hindus and 14 Musalmáns. Of the 34 Hindus 21 are Rajputs, 7 Koli Thákardás, 2 Kanbis and of the Chárans, Káthis, Vániás and Bráhmans one each. The income of the minors varies from Rs. 63 to Rs. 52,246. The income of 15 estates is below Rs. 1,000, of 10, below Rs. 5,000, of 2, below Rs. 10,000, of 3, below Rs. 20,000, and of 4, above Rs. 20,000. As regards their financial position 16 estates are unencumbered and 18, particularly the smaller ones, are in debt.

Estates,	Balance.	Estates.	Balance.
1 Gángad 2 Kerváda 3 Jhanor 4 Mátar 5 Rojka	Rs. 4,508 1,26,126 1.44,655 47,435 6,117	6 Dholka 7 Ahmeda bad Sayud 8 Dákor 9 Nadiád 10 Návda	Rs. 3,298 3,953 13,226 34,683 11,114

- 43. The ten estates marginally noted are important, and except Gángad and Dákor, they are entirely unencumbered. They are amongst the most prosperous of the estates under the control of this Department, and have large savings invested in landed property and Government Paper.
- 44. In paragraphs 37—54 of my last year's report (reviewed in paragraph 5 of the Commissioner's No. 3793, dated 4th September 1897) I have detailed the circumstances under which the chief estates came under the management of this Department, and it is therefore unnecessary to repeat them here. Of the three estates added during the year, Ga'ngad is large and important and requires special mention on account of its past history and peculiar embarrassments. This history shows how a Rajput Tálukdár's family can be ruined by the weakness of the Thákor, the intrigues of the Kárbháris, the quarrels among the children of the family and the mischievous and expensive litigation initiated by interested persons. It affords at the same time an instance of how the Tálukdári Department can save an estate from ruin and restore it to its former position. All the trouble ended during the year under report; under the sanction accorded in Government Resolution No. 1282 16 report, dated 18th February 1898, the estate has been saved from ruin, and it will be handed over unencumbered to the minor Thákor on attaining his majority.
- 45. Ga'ngad is a large estate consisting of eleven villages in the Dholka Táluka; it yielded a gross revenue of nearly Rs. 55,000 under the Bhágbatai system in good years. It was brought under Act VI of 1862 in the year 1863, and on the liquidation of its debts, was restored to the Thákor Gagubha in 1879-80. Soon after the restoration of the estate to the Thákor, quarrels arose in the family which lasted for nearly 16 years, resulting in the ruin of the estate. Gagubha had three wives, Keshába, Kuverba and Májirájba. By Keshába he had one son named Bháisaheb. Kuverba also bore him one son named Nánbha, while Májiráj, the youngest, was childless. Bháisáheb, the eldest son, was heir-apparent under the rules of primogeniture by which the estate is governed, but the father and son were not on good terms, and Gagubha, who was blind and weak-minded, was under the influence of his two favourite wives Kuverba and Májirájba and the newly appointed Kárbhári Maganlál Bháishankar.
- 46. Bháisáheb died on 31st December 1883 in the lifetime of his father Gagubha, leaving two widows Báluba and Bájirájba, and a daughter named Jijirájba who is now 16 years old. About two months before the death of Bháisáheb, Báluba left Gángad and remained at her father's house in Vávdi, where she gave birth to a son on the 1st January 1884 or the next day after Bháisáheb's death. This son is named Javánsing who was once recognised as his heir by Gagubha by his will dated the 6th December 1884, and other correspondence with the Collector of Abmedábád. Gagubha also appointed his two favourite wives and his Kárbhári Maganlal as trustees to administer the estate during Juvánsing's minority after his death. Later on, however, the blind and infirm Gagubha was persuaded by his wife Kuverba into disowning Juvánsing and acknowledging her own son Nánbha as his heir. For the effectual carrying out of this scheme poor Gagubha was also led into applying to the Civil Court for a declaration of the right of Nánbha to succeed to the estate in preference to Juvánsing who was to be formally declared spurious. Gagubha sued the minor Juvánsing through his next friend on the 22nd December 1885, but the suit was withdrawn on the 25th March 1886 through some friendly intervention.
- 47. Gagubha died on 13th January 1887, leaving large debts and his affairs in inextricable confusion. Two days before his death his intriguing Karbharis and some influential relations of Nanbha got him to make a will declaring Nanbha as his legitimate heir and appointing the Thakor of Adesar,

the father-in-law of Nánbha, and the Thákor of Vala, the maternal uncle of Nánbha, as trustees to administer the estate during Nánbha's minority. The will was registered on 11th January 1887. Nánbha's party tried to take charge of the estate on Gagubha's death on the strength of the will, but they failed in their object. The Collector attached the estate under Section 144 of the Land Revenue Code and subsequently managed it under Section 9 of Regulation VIII of 1827 under the District Judge's order pending the determination of the question of succession.

- 48. A few months after Gagubha's death, the minor Juvánsing, through his guardian, filed a suit on the 11th July 1887, to obtain a declaration of his right to the Gangad estate as the eldest surviving heir of Gagubha. The defendant Nánbha raised the preliminary contention of the plaint being insufficiently stamped, but that question was decided against him both by the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court and the High Court, to which it went up on appeal. The suit was, however, returned for disposal on its merits and after some evidence had been gone through, Nanbha died on 5th April 1890. After the death of Nánbha some five collaterals asserted their claims and the Court permitted them to defend the suit in place of Nánbha. The minor Juvánsing appealed to the High Court against this order, but unsuccessfully. The papers were returned to the lower Court in July 1893 for further enquiry. One of the defendants then raised the question that, as the Collector was a defendant in his capacity of guardian of a minor defendant, the First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedábád had no jurisdiction. The papers were, therefore, sent to the District Judge's Court in September 1893, where however for some reason or other no progress was made until after the passing of Bombay Act I of 1896 which authorized Subordinate Judges to deal with such cases. The District Judge returned the case to the 1st Class Subordinate Judge for disposal after the passing of that Act.
- 49. The hearing of this long protracted but important case commenced in right earnest before Ráo Báhádur Lálshankar Umiáshankar, the First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedábád, and within a year of its commencement he gave his decision in favour of the minor Juvánsing. Appeals made to the High Court were also expeditiously disposed of in favour of the minor. Thus within eighteen months an important suit, the final disposal of which had been delayed for ten years, came to an end, and this Department was enabled to take up the work of rescuing the estate from ruin and embarrassment. While the succession suit was going on, the estate and the members of the family involved themselves in several other suits also, which it is unnecessary to dwell upon here. Suffice it to say that these suits gave rise to endless perjury, forgery, fraud, corruption and false evidence which completed the ruin of the estate.
- 50. As mentioned above, Gagubha died leaving a large debt behind him, and the task of extricating the estate from its embarrassed condition was by no means easy. Nanbha and Juvánsing, the latter through his guardian, admitted certain liabilities and by collusion allowed decrees to be passed against the Gángad estate. I need not state here the details connected with these objectionable and disgraceful transactions. Suffice it to say that we found the Gángad estate indebted at the beginning of the last year to the extent of Rs. 2,68,175, of which Rs. 1,62,699 were secured and Rs. 1,05,476 unsecured.
- Secured debts ... Rs. 1,37,400 debts which at that time stood as shown in the margin. He had obtained the consent of some of the creditors to a reduction of the amount of their claims by which the total debt dwindled down from Rs. 2,46,775 to Rs. 2,24,873, or a decrease of Rs. 21,902. It was proposed that the total debt of Rs. 2,24,873 should be paid off partly by the permanent sale of certain vántás yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 4,600, and partly by obtaining a loan of Rs. 1,20,000 from the Thákor Sáheb

Rs. 4,600, and partly by obtaining a loan of Rs. 1,20,000 from the Thákor Sáheb of Gondal at the rate of six per cent per annum. Government in their Resolution No. 4332 of 20th May 1892 sanctioned the proposal made by Mr. Quin. It was, however, discovered that one of the largest vántás could not be sold as it formed 1 art of the landed property mortgaged as security for the loan of

Rs. 1,07,000. It was therefore proposed that a loan of Rs. 1,30,000 should be raised from the Thákor Sáheb of Gondal on the security of all the lands and villages except the Bávla vanta which was proposed to be sold to pay off the unsecured debt for which decrees had been obtained. This scheme fell through owing to the refusal of the Gondal Darbár to advance the loan, and the non-appearance of a purchaser for the Bávla vánta. If the proposals involved in the final scheme had been carried out in their entirety, even at the permaneut sacrifice of the revenue of Rs. 4,600 which the vántás yielded, the debts would have been discharged in not less than 21 years.

- 52. The matter remained in status quo up to October last when on the termination of the suits, I took up the question of the settlement of the large debts which increased every year owing to the surplus revenue available for payment to the creditors falling short even of the amount of interest payable on the whole debt. The liability to pay the secured debts was undisputed, but as regards the unsecured debts it was contended that the Gángad estate was governed by the rules of primogeniture and that the estate was not liable for the unsecured debts after the death of Gagubha, who had only a life interest in it. Many of the unsecured debts were no doubt contracted on inadequate consideration, and though a great deal of fraud and speculation were apparent in many of these transactions, it was very difficult to prove the malá fides of these claims, and the estate could not therefore be absolved from liability to discharge these debts.
- 53. Again it was very doubtful whether the contentions of this Department would be held valid by the Civil Courts. The bonds and receipts for the unsecured debts were passed by the late Thákor Gagubha and decrees were obtained thereon before the passing of Act VI of 1888, the decrees were dealt with under Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code, and orders were passed by Mr. Pestanji Jehángir a month before the Act came into force to pay off the debts om the surplus revenue of the villages which had not been mortgaged, and above all, payments were made to the decree-holders of unsecured debts till 1896 under Mr. Pestanji's orders.
- 54. Under these circumstances it was not thought advisable to risk the uncertainty of law and the heavy expenses of litigation. The safer course was to effect some sort of compromise with the creditors, and with this object in view I called some of them, and explaining to them their real position induced them to a reasonable settlement. The result of the negotiations was a very large

		Amount claimed.	Amount settled.
Secured debts Unsecured debts	***	Rs. 1.62,699 1,05,476 2, 68,175	Rs. 1,00,000 57,000

reduction in the amount of the secured and unsecured debts as shown in the margin. The total debt was reduced from Rs. 2,68,175 to Rs. 1,57,000 or a decrease of Rs. 1,11,175 or Rs. 67,873 less than the amount proposed to be paid in 1892. The snit filed by Maganial Bháishankar in the District Judge's Court for Rs. 46,200 has also been compromised for Rs. 10,000 including costs.

- 55. Under the new settlement Rs. 1,67,000 had to be paid to the creditors of the Gangad estate. Of this sum Rs. 50,000 have been paid up to date, Rs. 30,000 being the surplus revenue of the estate, and Rs. 20,000 borrowed from the Thakor of Jhanor at the rate of six per cent. I have already arranged to raise loans at six per cent, interest to pay off the remaining Rs. 1,17,000. The loans of Rs. 1,37,000 will, if my estimates are not disturbed by unforeseen circumstances, be paid with interest within a period of twelve years, without the loss of permanent revenue derivable from the vántás. Under the bighoti system the revenue of the estate amounts to Rs. 49,000, while the expenditure comes to Rs. 30,000 including the payment of Government Jama and Local Funds, leaving a balance of Rs. 19,000. After providing for the maintenance and education of the minor Juvánsing, a sum of Rs. 16,000 will be available every year for the liquidation of a debt of Rs. 1,37,000.
- 56. The gross income of the estate during the year under report was Rs. 48,778 against Rs. 46,938 in 1896-97. The result of the introduction of the

bighoti, acreage system, into the villages of the Gángad estate will be as satisfac tory as we expect in three or four years, if the seasons are favourable. Most of the intelligent cultivators appreciate the advantages of fixed land revenue, and waste lands are being gradually taken up for cultivation at the survey rates. The Shiál-Bávli boundary dispute has terminated, Government having declined to reconsider the orders already passed in the case.

- 57. Kerva'da.—This estate consists chiefly of vánta lands in the Broach District. It came under the management of this Department in September 1896 It is in a very prosperous condition. Its opening balance was Rs. 99,074; its income Rs. 52,246; its expenditure Rs. 25,194; and its balance Rs. 1,26,126 inclusive of Government Paper of the value of Rs. 45,000, of Rs. 60,188 invested in landed property and of Rs. 20,938 in eash. The minor Dulábáwa alias Bhá sáheb is at present aged 17 years. He attends the Rájkumár College at Rájkot and is intelligent and well behaved.
- 58. Jhanor.—This estate belongs to Jitsingji Bháratsingji of Jhanor. It came under the management of this Department in August 1887 and is in a very prosperous condition. Its opening balance was Rs. 28,332; its income Rs. 21,896; its expenditure Rs. 13,568 and its closing balance Rs. 36,660, of which Rs. 20,000 were invested in landed property during the year under report. Besides the cash balance of Rs. 14,660, it has to its credit Rs. 2,000 in Government Paper and Rs. 1,27,995 invested in landed property. The chief item of revenue is the Toda Girás allowance of Rs. 7,000 received annually from the Olpád Treasury in the Surat District. The minor Jitsingji, who will soon attain his majority, has been associated with the management of his estate.
- 59. Ma'tar.—This estate belongs to Chandrasingji Himatsingji, and it cam under the management of this Department in January 1882. It is in a prosperous condition and has to its credit Rs. 17,000 in Government paper, Rs. 15,000 invested in landed property and Rs. 15,435 in cash, in all Rs. 47,435. Its opening balance was Rs. 24,846, its income Rs. 17,939; its expenditure Rs. 10,350, and its closing balance Rs. 32,435 inclusive of Rs. 17,000 invested in Government Paper. The suit brought by some of the collaterals of the late Thákor contesting the genuineness of the minor was decided by the F. P. Judge of Broach in favour of the minor in November last. An appeal has been made to the High Court against the decision of Mr. Fawcett. The litigation in the Assistant Judge's Court alone cost nearly Rs. 15,000 to the minor. I met Mr. Quin, the then Acting Collector of Broach in May last, and settled the heavy claims put forward by the Vakils engaged on behalf of the Collector and the minor.
- 60. Rojka.—The estate of Gagubha Dipsingji of Rojka in Dhandhuka came under the management of this Department in 1830 in a very embarrassed condition, with a debt of Rs. 50,000. The whole debt has been paid off and it has now to its credit Rs. 6,417. Its opening balance was Rs. 6,391, its income Rs. 6,989; its expenditure Rs. 6,963 and its closing balance Rs. 6,417, inclusive of Rs. 3,000 invested in Government Paper. The minor has been associated with the management of his estate and is doing well.
- 61. Dholka—This estate, consisting of 4 villages, belongs to minor Dadasaheb Báwásáheb, son of Báwásáheb Sardár Mahomed, one of the Kasbáti Tálukdárs of Dholka. It came under the management of this Department in 1892, with a debt of Rs. 6,000. Its opening balance was Rs. 8,145, its income Rs. 11,455; its expenditure Rs. 16,302, including the sum of Rs. 2,600 paid to the creditor, and its closing balance Rs. 3,298. Of the balance, Rs. 400 have been paid in this month to the creditor and the estate is now free from all liabilities. The minor attends the Anglo-Vernacular school at Ahmedábád.
- 62. The Ahmedaba'd Sayad—The minor Sayad Mahomed Sáheb Báwámia is the son of the late Sayad Báwámia, a member of one of the well-known Mahomedan families in Gujarát and a spiritual preceptor of the Nawáb of Junagadh. The estate consists of four alienated villages in Junágadh which are managed by the Junagadh Darbár on behalf of the minor, and the village of Vasodra and some houses in the Ahmedábád District, which are under the management of this Department. Its opening balance was Rs. 1,975; its

- income Rs. 4,040; its expenditure Rs. 2,062 and its closing balance Rs. 3,953 The minor resides in Ahmedábád and receives such education as is needed to maintain his position as a spiritual preceptor of the Nawáb's family. The claim put forward by the two sisters of the minor to a share in the property according to Mahomedan Law is being enquired into by this Department with a view to an amicable settlement.
- 63. Da'kor.—The Dákor estate belongs to minor Gopalráo Manohar, by caste a Deshasth Bráhman. He is the Inámdár of Dákor and Kanjri in Kaira and the hereditary manager of the celebrated temple of Dákor. The estate came under the management of this Department in 1894. Its opening balance was Rs. 11,890; its income Rs. 28,215 (Sansthán Rs. 21,531 and private Rs. 6,684); its expenditure Rs. 26,879 and its closing balance Rs. 13,226. A large portion, nearly Rs. 17,000, is spent in paying the Dákor temple charges according to the decision of the High Court. Its debts amount in all to Rs. 78,494 (Sansthán Rs. 22,053 and private Rs. 56,441). The Shevak's appeal to the Privy Council against the decision of the High Court in favour of the inamdar and manager is still pending. The rules framed by the District Court for the management of the temple have not yet been finally approved. The estate is in an extremely embarrassed condition owing to prolonged and expensive litigation, and the reckless and improvident conduct of the late inamdar. It is not possible to prepare a scheme for the liquidation of the debts until the final termination of the litigation.
- 64. Disputes between the inamdar and the municipality have been settled, and rules for the maintenance and preservation of the Gomti Tank are under the consideration of the Collector of Kaira. The importance of Dákor as a place of pilgrimage in Gujarát is so great that strict supervision over sanitation and other similar matters is needed on the part of the municipality and the inamdar. The open spaces in Dákor which do not vest in the municipality or belong to private persons are the property of the inamdar and disputes in connection with these spots frequently arise between the municipality and the inamdar, resulting in unnecessary and expensive litigation. Arrangements are being made to determine what open spaces useful to the public can be handed over to the municipality on the conditions set forth in the Commissioner's letter quoted in Government Resolution No. 465, dated 20th January 1898. The minor attends the Private High School at Ahmedábád, and is favourably reported on.
- 65. Nadia'd—This estate belongs to minors Kishordás and Kalidás, sons of the late Vághjibhái Sámalbhái, one of the most influential and respectable Kanbi Pátidars of Nadiád. The estate, which consists of lands in twenty villages of the Nadiád, A'nand and Mátar tálukás of the Kaira District, came under the management of this Department in September of 1890. Its opening balance was Rs. 16,444; its income Rs. 6,476; its expenditure Rs. 3,287 and its closing balance Rs. 19,633, inclusive of Rs. 12,000 invested in Government Paper. It has to its credit Rs. 15,050 invested in landed property, Rs. 12,000 in Government Paper and Rs. 7,633 in cash, in all Rs. 34,683. The conduct of the eldest boy, Kishordás, and his mother Surajba, has shown some improvement this year.
- 66. Na'vda.—This estate consists of lands in several Tálukdári villages of Dhandhuka and of money claims on land and decrees. It belongs to minor Mohan Nathu, the son of a wealthy Vánia of Návda. It came under the management of this Department in 1804. Its opening balance was Rs. 10,101; its income Rs. 3,958; its expenditure Rs. 2,945, and its closing balance Rs. 11,114 inclusive of Rs. 4,400 invested in Government Paper. The minor has been associated with the management of his estate and is doing remarkably well.
- 67. The other small flourishing estates are those of Bápumia of Vanthal and Deva Rám of Vejalka with balances of Rs. 5,351 and Rs. 2,713 respectively.
- 68. Appendix V shows that taking together all the minors' estates under the charge of this office, the total realizations during the year under report

amounted to Rs. 1,69,376 as against Rs. 1,53,408 in 1896-97. Including the balances in hand at the commencement of the year, the figures are Rs. 3,94,149 and Rs. 3,61,251. The total amount of Government securities up to date is Rs. 83,400. Rs. 2,18,233 have been invested in landed property and there is a cash balance of Rs. 1,06,692.

69. The Government of India views with disfavour the policy of investing surplus balances in Government securities on the ground that 'the possession of a large cash balance is not unlikely to lead a young land-owner into extravagance and eventually to his ruin.'—(Government Resolution No. 477, dated 22nd January 1892.) It therefore specifies several ways in which minors' surplus balances may be legally and profitably invested. Two of these are suited for estates of the description this Department has to deal with. These are productive expenditure on the estates themselves such as the construction of bandhs, embankments, clearance of waste land and advances to cultivators and investments in buying additional lands. Special attention is paid to the subject of investment. Lands fit for purchase in the fertile districts are rarely to be found, and the surplus balances of the prosperous estates are invested in mortgages on landed property of Talukdari estates. The security is always perfectly good. The land mortgaged is managed by this Department and the transaction is advantageous to both parties. The minor gets interest at a rate higher than the security rate of 31 per cent., while the Tálukdár obtains loans at a rate lower than that which he is required to pay to a Vánia money-lender. This system has worked well, the investments in mortgage on land being Rs. 2,18,233 at the end of the year. It is under contemplation to convert the security investment of Kervada and Mátar into investments on mortgages of lauds.

Estates under Sections 320 and 504 of the Civil Procedure Code.

- 70. The number of estates under management under Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code at the beginning of the year under report was 331 against 299 at the beginning of 1896-97. During the year 49 estates were released from management and 15 new ones came under the control of this office, giving a total of 297.
- 71. At the close of the last year there were five estates under attachment under Section 504 of the Civil Procedure Code. No estate was released and no fresh one came under management during the year.
 - 72. The amount of the debts due on the decrees transferred under

		Rs.	ing unvoid
Viramgám	***	2,10,023	ing unpaid
Dhandhuka	***	4,93,524	against R
Dholka	•••	81,405	amouut o.
Parántij	***	2,625	322A rema
Gogha		7,052	
Sánand	• • •	1,004	Rs. 1,46,98
Godhra	***	1,240	m Rs.~7,96,89
	Total	7,96,873	given in particular distribution given in given
			one amount

Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code remaining unpaid at the end of the year was Rs. 6,49,888 against Rs. 6,37,366 in the last year, while the amount of the claims recorded under Section 322A remaining unpaid at the end of the year was Rs. 1,46,985. The total of these items comes to Rs. 7,96,873 as shown in the margin. The figures given in paragraph 58 of the last report represent the amount of the decretal debts only and cannot therefore be compared with this year's figures

which include the amount of the claims recorded under Section 322A of the Civil Procedure Code.

73. Out of the total amount of Rs. 2,10,023 due in the Virangám Táluka Rs. 1,42,835 are due by the five estates of Bhankoda, Sadátpura, Chhaniár, Gunjála and Bhagápura, all of which were managed under Act VI of 1862 and released unencumbered after the debts were paid off. Of the total debt not one-fourth is a legitimate debt. After the release of these estates, family quarrels and share disputes arose, resulting in expensive litigation. The Tálukdárs soon fell into the meshes of astute money-lenders, notably Girdhar Hargovan and Lalu Jagjivan, who have profited immensely by these internal disputes and the simple-mindedness of the Tálukdárs. Most of the Thákardás got their shares recognized by means of collusive decrees obtained with their consent by these creditors. The recognition of their shares was all that the Thákardás considered sufficient and they could not and would not see that they were cutting the

ground from under their own feet. They saw their folly when the shares were attached in pursuance of these collusive decrees.

- 74. The extent of this discreditable transaction on the part of the abovenamed two notorious money-lenders may be gauged from the fact that between them they hold collusively obtained decrees amounting to nearly Rs. 1,75,000. Fictitions debts increased by the stupidity, simplicity and ignorance of the Thákardás received the sanction of law inasmuch as the claims were settled by private arbitration and the awards were registered in the Civil Courts. The detection of such bogus transactions by a judicial enquiry was thus impossible. These awards received the force of law and darkhásts for the execution of the decrees have been received. The liabilities are so heavy that the poor Thákardás will not be able to free themselves for years to come, and unless steps are taken to settle the claims by private arrangement with the creditors, the Thákardás will be reduced to the condition of mere day-labourers. As the Thakarda landholders are a very rapidly increasing class of people, the small rent derived from their estates is insufficient to support them and to pay the State dues which have in many cases increased fifty per cent. under the revision settlement. I try to lease out their lands to themselves as far as possible on somewhat favourable terms, so that they may get a livelihood out of it.
- 75. The estate of Bhankoda comprising eleven and-a-half villages has lately been placed under the management of this Department under Section 28 of Act VI of 1888. There is an alienated village in addition to these, half of which is owned by the Patdi Darbar. The Patdi Darbar manages the village itself and pays annually Rs. 2,000 to the Thákardás. The Thákardás dispute the exclusive right of the Patdi Darbar to manage the village and urge that their portion may be demarcated and made over to this Department as their other villages. It is obviously impossible to effect any improvement at once in an estate so heavily indebted and with so many disputes regarding partition and right of management. In order, however, to effect as much as possible, in the intercts of the Thákardás, I am considering whether the sale of half the village to the Pátdi Darbar will not afford some relief to the Thakardas, and whether the Darbar will not consent to the purchase of half the village at a reasonable price. I have conferred with the Darbar on the subject, and am in hopes of being able soon to settle the matter advantageously to the Thakardas who seem anxious to complete the arrangement as soon as possible. The Darbar has offered Rs. 80,000 which represent 40 times the capital value of the revenue of the village, while the market rate for the purchase of alicnated lands varies from 25 to 30 times the annual revenue. I am settling the amount of the Bhankoda debts, and when the arrangements are finally completed, the Thákardás will be able to share the profits of their estates, which in good season amount to nearly Rs. 20,000 after paying State dues.
- 76. Sada'tpura—The Talukdars have placed this estate in charge of this Department under Section 28 of the Talukdari Act. In my last Annual Report I had to remark that this estate was hopelessly involved. That remark holds good this year also. The debts amount to nearly Rs. 1,68,000, while the annual amount available for payment is only Rs. 5,000, which is barely sufficient even to pay interest on the sum due. Arrangements are being made to settle the claims of the creditors of Sadátpura for Rs. 45,000. These arrangements, if successful, will reduce the debt by Rs. 1,23,000 and, as far as I can see, the Puláchhul system is the only means of averting ruin.
- 77. The Puláchhut system means a kind of usufructory mortgage under which the estate is handed over to the judgment-creditor for a stipulated period, at the expiry of which it goes back to the judgment-debtor free from all encumbrances. As this system appears most advantageous and effective, I propose applying it all round. I am at present trying to compound with creditors reducing thereby the amounts decreed by 40 or 50 per cent. The creditors are of course generally loth to make reductions in the amounts recoverable by them, but when matters are clearly explained to them, they see at once that at the present rate of yearly payments their debts cannot be wholly paid up, and that the Puláchhut system is the best. Under the Puláchhut system the Chuvál estates can be extricated from embarrassments within ten or twelve years.

- 78. No immediate solution of the cases of Chhania'r and Gunja'la presents itself. The Puláchhut system, if applied, might perhaps prove advantageous, but it is doubtful whether the creditors will consent to that mode of settlement. The estate of Bhagápura is in a fair way towards the liquidation of its debts and no special means are needed in its behalf. The cases of other petty estates in Viramgám do not call for any special remark.
- 79. In Dhandhuka the debts of Aniáli Bhimji, Advál, Bhadiad Dhárpipla, Rojka, Fedra, Nagadka Jália and Bávliari, amount to Rs. 2,05,552. The prospects of all these, except the last one, Bávaliari, are fairly good, the amount available for the liquidation of the debts amounting to Rs. 1,62,822, being Rs. 13,000 per annum. The case of Bávaliári is hopeless, the decretal debts being Rs. 42,730 and the balance available for payment to creditors being only Rs. 1,296.
- 80. Out of Rs. 81,405 in the Dholka Táluka, Rs. 47,100 represent the decretal amount due by the Gángad estate. The question of succession has at last been finally decided in favour of Juvánsing. As he is a minor, the estate is managed under the Guardians and Wards Act and arrangements have been made to clear off the debts attaching to the estate as stated in paragraph 55 above. The other item of Rs. 18,000 represents the debts of Bai Motiba of the Gángad Thákor's family, who owns certain lands as jivái. This debt was mainly incurred in the litigation undertaken by Motiba to establish the genuineness of her spurious son. No special measure is needed to pay off this debt which will cease on the death of Motiba and her lands will lapse to the estate for want of heir, the alleged son having been declared spurious by the High Court. The other Tálukas call for no special remark.

Miscellaneous Estates.

81. At the end of 1896-97 there were 44 estates under this head. Of these, one was released and six, the possession of which was never taken, have been omitted from the year's account. Government sanction to the management under Section 28 of Act VI of 1888 of 31 new estates was received during the year, but only four estates were taken under actual management. In the case

		Rs.
Bhankoda	***	84,000
Sadátpura	•••	8,000
Oran	•••	8,000
Kherda	***	8,000
Vághpur Ránia	***	6,000 4,000
Rania	•••	*** #,000
	Total	68,000

of the other estates, management was taken over from 1st Angust 1898. The total number of estates under actual management was therefore 41 at the end of the year. Of these, 19 are in Ahmedábád, 13 in Kaira and 9 in Broach. Thirty-six of them are managed under Section 28 of Act VI of 1888, one is managed under Section 26 of the Act, one under Regulation VIII of 1827, and three are managed under private agreement and Court's orders. Of the 31 new estates with a gross revenue of Rs. 1,04,139, those noted in the margin are important.

82. Ga'mph.—The large and important estate of Gámph, consisting of eight villages, deserves special mention. It came under the management of this Department in January 1896 with heavy debts which amounted to as much as

Rs.

I Secured debts
due to Svámi
Náráyan Maháráj... ... 2,60,000
II Unsecured debts. 48,400
III Debts on pledge
of ornaments ... 15,400
Total ... 3,23,500

Náráyan Maháráj for a sum of Rs. 2,60,000 on the condition that the mortgagee should recover and receive the whole revenue of the villages in lieu of interest on Rs. 2,60,000 till the principal amount was paid off. No payment was made by the Thákor towards the liquidation of the principal amount, the mortgagee realized interest at the rate of not

Rs. 3,23,800 in October last, as shown in the margin. The two best villages were mortgaged to the Svámi

less than uine per cent on an average, the conditions of the mortgage bond were very hard, and the two villages would have passed permanently in the possession of the Svámi Náráyan Mahácái, had it not been for the settlement sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 8435, dated 19th November 1897. My anticipations that after paying all expenses a surplus balance of Rs. 25,000 would annually remain available for the liquidation of the new debts were fully realized in the year under report.

- 83. The debt due to the Svámi Náráyan Maháráj was paid off and the mortgage redeemed. Of the total amount of Rs. 2,60,000 paid to the Maháráj Rs. 2,50,000 were raised at an interest of five per cent. on the security of the two villages redeemed, and Rs. 10,000 were paid from the surplus balance of the estate. The liquidation of the Svámi Náráyan Maháráj's debts not only secured the recovery of the two best villages, but also resulted in an increase of nearly Rs. 5,000 in the revenues of the estate after payment of interest at 5 per cent, on the amount of the new loan. As regards the unsecured debts which amount to Rs. 48,400, I hope to be able to settle them for a sum of Rs. 30,000, which I propose to pay out of the recovery of a debt of Rs. 32,000 due to the Thákor by a Kasbáti of Ránpur. The ornaments mortgaged to the Svámi Náráyan Maháráj were valued at about Rs. 17,000 in the presence of the Thákor, while the debt amounts to Rs. 16,500, including interest. The Thákor agrees to sell most of the ornaments as they are of no immediate use to him and to apply the sale-proceeds to the payment of the debt. Arrangements are being made by the Thákor to sell the ornaments at a reasonable price. A debt of Rs. 2,50,000 will remain to be paid by degrees, and should nothing occur to upset my calculations the estate will be free from all liabilities within a period of 12 years.
- 84. Chhasia'na in the Dhandhuka Táluka has long been the subject of contention between two rival claimants. It belongs to the Jhala family of the Limdi house residing in Kathiavad, where the bulk of the family estate is situated. The dispute between the two claimants Umedsing Sángábhai and Prithising Devising, the former of whom is the registered Tálukdár, led to the village being put under the management of this Department under Section 26 of the Talukdari Act. Litigation went on in the Agency Courts for a number of years regarding the shares in the Kathiavad estate. Prithising claimed a half share, while Umedsing claimed in the proportion of two to one. The Agency Courts decided in favour of Unedsing, and on appeal the decision was confirmed by the Government of Bombay. On the strength of this decision Umedsing demanded payment of the surplus balance of Chhasiana in the proportion of two to one. Prithising objected to this on the ground that the decision of the Agency Courts was not binding on this Department, and that the ordinary rule of succession did not apply to Chhasiana as the village was a purchased property not forming part of the family estate. As a result, a notice was served on Prithising, informing him that the balance would be paid in proportion of two to one according to the decision confirmed by the Government of Bombay, unless he sought relief in the Civil Court within three months from the date of the notice. Prithising has accordingly filed a suit to have his share defined, and pending its result the distribution of the balance has been kept over. The parties have however been informed that the undisputed portion of the balance can be paid to them.
- 85. Cha'ndna is in a bad way. During the last five years land assessed at Rs. 469 was thrown up by cultivators; the income has therefore been decreasing every year. This year nothing could be recovered on account of the debt due to Government by the Kasbáti. The income is not sufficient to pay the full jama. The land is washed away by the action of the river Vátrak and has become sandy.
- 86. The estate of Sa'rod in Broach is a large one. Its opening balauce was Rs. 4,408, its income Rs. 25,338, its expenditure Rs. 24,136, including the payments made to creditors, and its closing balance Rs. 5,610. It has a debt of nearly Rs. 30,000, which is being paid off by yearly instalments. The Thákor has dismissed his old Kárbhári for misconduct and misappropriation of certain sums of money received from the treasury. He has sought the help of this Department to put his private matters right. At the request of the Thákor, the estate has been taken under the direct management of this Department, and every possible help is given to the Thákor to improve it.

General Administration of Ta'lukda'ri Villages in Ahmeda'ba'd.

87. There are 357 Tálukdári villages in Ahmedábád under the revenue charge of this office. Their jama, including Local Fund Cess (Rs. 34,567), B 757-5

amounts to Rs. 4,00,478. The whole amount has been collected except Rs. 7,587 in Dhandhuka and Rs. 784 in Dholka.

- 88. The Dhandhuka arrears appertain to the village of Návda. As already reported in previous years the income of this village has not for many years been sufficient even to pay the jama. In 1896-97, after deducting the cost of collection, &c., and the amount of chouth payable to the Garásias, this village could show a net income of Rs. 2,946, which fell short of the jama by Rs. 4,640. This amount has been written off in accordance with your sanction No. 1401, dated 22nd April 1898. The net income of Rs. 2,946, instead of being paid into the treasury, has been adjusted in part payment of the sums due to the Tálukdárs of Návda under the orders passed in Government Resolution No. 6990 of 11th September 1895. In the year under report matters grew worse. The gross income was only Rs. 4,836 against Rs. 5,976 in the preceding year. This, after deducting the Garásias' chouth due for 1897-98 and former years and the expenses of management, &c., will leave a net income of Rs. 1,512 only for part payment of the jama due to Government, and Rs. 6,075 will eventually have to be written off.
- 89. The outstandings in Dholka, amounting to Rs. 784, consist of Rs. 200 due by the Chandisar vanta, and Rs. 500 and Rs. 84 due respectively by Gánol and Baroda. These estates have been under the management of this Department for the recovery of the Government jama for the last four years. The actual realizations fall short even of the jama payable by the estates. In the case of the Chandisar vanta a gentleman of Ahmedábád has applied to me to have the vanta leased to him for a period of ten years, offering to pay in full the Government demand on the vanta during his management. The matter is under consideration and will be disposed of after I am satisfied that it will prove profitable both to the Government and the estate.
- 90. The affairs at Aniali Kathi described in paragraphs 75 and 76 of the last year's report are still in status quo anie. The long pending disputes between the Kathis and Sheth Tribhovandas Jadavji have not yet terminated. The Sheth was put on his trial with a number of his servants before the Sessions Court on a charge of abetment of murder, but was acquitted. The trial was not however without its effects. It has caused discouragement to the Sheth who now sees his inability to carry on the management and is seriously thinking of washing his hands of the village by selling it off. The sale of the village might improve matters if the purchaser sees the wisdom of conceding the reasonable claims of the Kathis.

District.	Amount collected from the villages in			Amout	it expended villages n	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1595-96.	1396-97.	1897-93
, Ahmedábad .	31,286	31,827	34,567 Percent	11,274 age 36	16,631 -52-3	18,422 53:3
Kaira	6,103	6,103	6,065	2,749 age 44'9	1,129 18:5	4,704 77*1

91. The collection and expenditure of Local Funds in the Tálukdári villages of the Ahmedábád and Kaira districts during the year are shown in Appendix VII and are contrasted in the marginal table with the figures for the preceding two years.

The increase of revenue in the Ahmedábád District is due to the introduction, in the Gogha, Dholka and Viramgám Tálukas, of the revision settlement under which the Local Fund Cess is levied on the survey assessment and not on the Government jama as before. Half the revenue was spent, as last year, in Ahmedábád on works of public utility. In Kaira over three-fourths of the revenue was expended on public works.

92. I would here beg to invite attention to the remarks made in paragraph 81 of my last report regarding the necessity of improving the village water-supply in the Ahmedábád District by building new wells and tanks and repairing existing ones. I would also invite attention to paragraph 82 of the same report, urging the necessity of making the villagers take interest in local works by entrusting them with the execution of smaller works and by respecting their reasonable wishes in matters of detail. As regards water-supply, it is satisfactory to note

that the expenditure on works of this nature in the Ahmedábád District is this year larger by about Rs. 1,950, viz., an excess of Rs. 450 on tanks and Rs. 1,500 on wells.

- 93. Due attention was paid to the inspection of boundary marks in the Tálukdári villages. I personally examined a large number of marks in every village that I visited during my tour, and found that the work of inspection was on the whole satisfactorily done. The employment of some of the inspecting Kárkuns on plague work during the fair season interfered with the completion of the year's programme. Mr. Lely's instructions contained in paragraph 9 of his remarks on the last year's report that Mámlatdárs should keep an eye on boundary marks when visiting Tálukdári villages will, it is hoped, produce good results in future.
- 94. I visited the Mámlatdárs' Kacheris of Virangám and Sánand in the Ahmedábád District, Borsad, Thásra, A'nand and Nadiád in Kaira and Broach in the Broach District. The work was on the whole satisfactorily done. I personally supervised the destruction of B papers in the A'naud Kacheri.
- 95. During the year under report proposals for the revision settlement of the jama of the Tálukdári villages of the Dhandhuka and Sánand Tálukas were submitted to Government, but their orders are still awaited. Proposals for the revision settlement of the two Mátar villages of the Uteliya estate will be submitted as soon as certain points regarding alienations and vántás are settled. The preparation of the Faisal Patraks of the Panch Mahál villages required for the purposes of the jama settlement has been delayed for want of information regarding the survey numbers and areas of recognized alienations in the Tálukdári villages. Jama proposals of these villages will be submitted as soon as the required information regarding alienations is received. The revised jama was levied for the first time in the Virangám Táluka during the year under report. The whole amount has been collected without recourse being had to the attachment of any estate. As reported last year the Thákardás view the increase in the jama with considerable dissatisfaction. It is, however, hoped that this dissatisfaction will disappear as soon as the rent on Koli holdings is fixed and the large debts are considerably reduced.
- As sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 9322 of 28th December 1897, the whole village of Thori Thamba has been leased to the Kasbáti on payment of Rs. 315 per annum. Notices to hand over possossion of the other four villages on the 1st of August were served on the Kasbátis, and all the necessary arrangements were made to take over charge of these villages as directed in Government memorandum No. 3943 of 14th June 1898. In the meantime the Kasbátis filed suits against Government in the Court of the District Judge of Ahmedábád to establish their proprietary right to the villages in question and prayed for the grant of ad interim injunctions restraining Government from taking possession of the villages from the 1st of August. The District Judge having declined to grant the injunctions, the Kasbátis have appealed to the High Court. Notices have been received from that Court calling upon us to show cause why the injunctions should not be granted, and as advised by the Government Pleader of Bombay, proceedings to take possession of the villages have been stayed till the rule nisi is argued and disposed of. Partial remissions to the extent of Rs. 1,813 have been granted in the case of the Bhátha lands of Vatáman, Gánol and Rinza as sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 4457 of the 7th July **1**398.

Education of Minors and Talukdars.

97. The minor Thákor of Kerváda attends the Rájkumár College at Rájkot, while the Thákor of Mátar the Wadhwán Tálukdári School; nine boys attend the local schools at Ahmedábád, residing as lodgers and boarders in the Jubilee Institute, and the others receive education in the village schools. It is gratifying to notice that the boys become quickly reconciled to their new mode of life and that residence in far away places for pursuing their studies is no longer distasteful to them and a cause for anxiety to their people. The improvement both mental and physical in these minors is most marked, and their progress, especially of the younger boys, is all that can be desired.

- 98. Many of the Tálukdárs of Gnjarát have not the means of pursuing their studies and no wonder that they lag behind in the struggle for life. The same sort of education is not suited to all the Tálukdárs alike, and it is necessary therefore to divide them into classes and to provide for each class the education best suited to it. I would for this purpose divide the Tálukdárs into three classes as under:—
 - I.—Heirs to large and solvent estates which are governed by the rules of primogeniture.
 - II.—Sons of middle class Talukdars who on attaining their majority can afford to live on the income of their estates like cadets of well-to-do land-holders.
 - III.—Sons of respectable Tálukdárs and Bháyáts who, owing to the divisibility of their estates, limited income and such other causes, must earn their own bread after proper educational equipment.
- As regards the Talukdar boys falling under Classes I and II, the Rajkumár College at Rájkot and the Grásia School at Wadhwan, where greater attention is paid to the general development of the physical and mental faculties than to class lessons prescribed for Government schools, are best suited. With the approval and concurrence of Mr. Gibb, the Collector of Ahmedábád, I have introduced the system of associating young Thákors, who have to manage their own estates on attaining their majority, with the managers of their estates, so that they may learn their work at least for a year or two before they take the sole management of their estates under the operation of the Act. The experiment has proved successful, as noticed in the cases of the young Thakors of Rojka and Kunha whose income varies from Rs. 6.000 to Rs. 8,000. In the case of the boys falling under Class III, it is necessary that they should be taught at Government schools with the boys of the other communities with whom they have to compete. They should receive such education as is needed to enable them to pass competitive examinations to qualify them for the public service or for other independant professions. With this end in view, boys of this class are lodged in the Jubilee Institute and sent to the local schools at Ahmedabad to be brought up as other boys.
- 100. The important question for consideration in connection with the education of the boys coming under Class III is how to fulfil their legitimate aspirations after they have received the education provided for them. It seems to me that they can be very profitably and usefully employed in the higher ranks of the Police Department for which by their physique and social position they are well and the profit and the profit was without any

- Those returned to the Courts were disposed of as under:-
 - 16 by compromise.
 - 31 by paying the decretal amount from the judgment-debtor's property under management.
 - 5 recalled by the Courts.
 - 5 returned to the Courts, Government having withheld sanction to the sale.
 - 15 returned for failure of the plaintiffs to obtain Government sanction to the sale.
 - 3 returned under Section 325.
 - 3 returned for want of bid.
 - 3 returned for want of property.
 - 1 returned for the correction of the Darkhast.
 - 3 returned, the defendants not being Tálukdárs.
 - 26 returned, the heirs of the deceased defendants not being liable under Section 31 (1) of Act VI of 1888.

111

	1895-96.		1806-97.		1597-93.	
	Number of decrees.	Aniount,	Number of decrees,	Amount.	Number of decrees.	Amount.
		Rs.		Re,		Rs.
Roturned after com- promise, &c Under payment from	150	1,99,>01	135	1,40,087	111	1,31,137
Under enquiry	671 69 77	8,77,326 1,33,514 45,501	830 31 103	8,51,030 55,420 1,25,222	626 21 129	7,88,901 42,853 2,03,417
	966	12,56,202	925	11,83,818	887	11,66,208
Amount paid to cre- ditors		06,652		59,591		69,523

amount of decrees (under Section 322A, Civil

Sái	Sán, Person		Personal.		Total
Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount,	Total -	Amount,
Darkhásts 233 Decrees	Rs. 4,85,616	367	Rs. 8,11,644	600	Rs.
233	4,85,616	176 543	2,37,901 5,49,545	776	2,37,901

103. The table given in the margin shows the manner in which the decrees received in each year and those brought over from the previous years were disposed of during the last three years. A large amount was paid to the creditduring the year under report, the percentage being 5.9 against 7.6 and 5.0 in 1895-96 and 1896-97 respectively. Barring the 111 decrees returned to the Courts, the total Procedure Code) and darkhásts under execution at the end of the year was 776 for the aggregate amount of Rs. 10,35,161. The table given in the margin shows how many of these darkhásts were sán or relating to mortgaged property. amount under 'Personal' is considerably larger than that under 'San.' The personal debts will however cease on the

death of the judgment-debtors and no special measures for their liquidation are therefore necessary. As the san decrees and darkhasts can be satisfied from the estates to which the specific debts are also charged, special care is necessary in dealing with them. The $Pul\acute{a}chhut$ system will be found useful both in satisfying the claims of the creditors and in preserving the charged estates intact.

Relating to de before the op Act VI o	ocration of	incurre operatio	Relating to debts incurred after the operation of Act VI of 1888.		Total amount.
Number,	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
Darkhásts	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
475 Decrees	6 ,3 5 ,9 42	125	1,61,333	600	7,97,260
150	2 ,19,427	26	18,474	176	2,37,901
62.5	8,55,369	151	1,79,792	776	10,35,161

The table given in the margin shows how many of the total decrees and darkhásts related to the debts incurred before the operation of Act VI of 1888 and how many to the debts contracted after its operation. It will be seen that the total number of decrees and darkhásts and their amount have very markedly decreased since the operation of the Act. It shows how beneficial the Act has proved to the Tálukdárs and how they are saved from

Tāluka,		Total number of decrees.	Total amount.	Decretal amount remaining unpaid.
			Rs.	Rs.
Dhandhuka		601	6,13,823	4,93,524
Gogha	• • •	86	9.184	7,052
Viramgam		78	2,76,443	2,10,023
Parantij		8	3,398	2,625
Dholka	٠	40	1,29,669	81,405
Sánand	٠	3	1,004	1,004
Godhra		11	1,640	1,240
Total		776	10,35,161	7.96,873

shows according to talukas the total number of decrees and darkhasts, personal or otherwise, and the amount of claims still remaining unsatisfied. Nearly one-third of the liabilities under the decrees and darkhasts has been cleared off and as already stated in paragraph 103 above the decretal debts under 'Personal' call for no special measures for their liquidation.

106. The amount realized by the management of the estates under attachment in execution of decrees and remitted to the Civil Courts in the year under report was Rs. 36,595 against Rs. 46,505. No estate was sold in execution of decrees against specific property.

Suits.

107. Ten suits and appeals were pending at the end of the year and six new suits were added, making a total of sixteen. Of these, one was compromised and five were finally disposed of—four in favour of this Department and one against it. The Gángad succession dispute has terminated, the High Court of Bombay having confirmed the decision of the lower Court declaring Juvánsing as the legitimate heir to the estate. In the Mátar succession suit the F. P. Judge of Broach, Mr. Fawcett, gave his decision in favour of the minor, and the appeal made to the High Court against this decision has been pending. Appendix VI gives the details of all the suits.

Financial Review.

108. The following abstract gives at one view the financial result of the management of the estates during the year under report:—

	T	previous nees.	ding		Cua	BGES OF	ALL EIND	8.	1		f the	n off.	the
	Number of Estates.	Gross Income including previ yes r's outstanding halances	Total Revenue reclized including past year's talance in hard.	Government ducs.	Collection, &c., charges in the Taluka.	Taluklari Settlement tificer and Establish- ment charges.	Maintenance, oducation and other expenses of Taluklars.	Riscellaneous.	Total.	Paid to creditors.	Balance in hand at the end of year.	Outstanding balances written	Custanding balances at close of the year.
Estates under		Rs,	Rs.	Rs.	Rs,	Re.	Rs.	Rs.	Re.	Ra.	Re.	Re.	Re.
Encumbered Estates Acts.,	65	1,05,373	1,15,018	21,891	4,926	1,756	19,529	2,583	50,584	38,727	26,137	11,171	8,376
All other estates under manage- ment	393	6,62,680	10,03,495	1,71,996	37,542	9,697	1,22,193	38,600	3,80,026	93,754	5,29,715	18,707	1,05,204
Total	458	7,68,061	11,18,543	1,93,897	42,468	11,443	1,11,721	41,191	4,30,710	1,31,931	5,55,852	29,878	1,13,550

The details of this abstract will be found in Appendix V.

109. The percentages of collection, remission and outstanding balances to the total realizable revenue of the estates under management for the year under report and the previous two years are shown in the following table:—

District.		Years.	Gross Revenue including streams.	Amount collected during the year.	Amount remitted.	Amount outstand-	Percent- age of collec- tion.	Percent- age of remis- sion.	Percentage of out- standing balances.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
	(1895-96	3,96,245	3,39,495	2,743	54,007	85.6	0.7	13.6
Ahmedabad		1896-97						1.1	15.1
Municanaa	··· }	1897-98	4,20,828				79.7	5.4	14.8
	- 2	1895-96		1,22,699				1.2	12 ·9
Kaira	}	1896-97					91.2	1.2	7.5
11.000	{	1897-98				13,065	88.3	2.2	9.4
	~ ~	1895-96					72.4	0.9	26.6
Broach	١١	1896-97	1 - 40 000		1,411	26,862	83.3	0.8	15.8
D 10 0 02	····(1897-98				38,068	79.9	1.9	18.2
	(1895-96	6,58,328	5,48,498	5,651	1,04,179	83.3	0.8	15.8
Total	₹	1896-97	7.28.630	6 19 276				1.00	100

110. The above figures show that the gross revenue rose from Rs. 6,58,328 in 1895-96 to Rs. 7,68,061 in the year under report, showing an increase of 16.7 per cent. The percentage of collection was lower than that of the preceding two years. The reason is that a large amount of irrecoverable outstandings which was brought to the accounts on the estates coming under management was written off after due enquiry during the year under report. This fact also accounts for the increase in the percentage of remissions. The percentage of collection does not show the actual realizations of the year's gross revenue under the management of this Department, as it is calculated on the gross revenue including arrears, which in most cases belong to the period of the Tálukdár's management. Again, the transfer to this Department under Section 28 of a single estate with large outstandings affects the percentages and mars the good work of the year in regard to the collection of revenue. I have arranged to show in future the figures of the current and past years separately in the form prescribed for the Jamábandi accounts.

111. The amounts of remissions and outstanding balances at the close of the year were Rs. 29,878 and Rs. 1,13,580 respectively. Arranged under the different heads the remissions and the outstanding balances show the following results:—

Districts,		Encumbered Estates.	Guardians and Wards Act.	Section 28 of Act VI of 1888.	Section 144 of Land Revenue Code-	Section 320 of Civil Procedure Code.	Section 504 of Civil Procedure Code.	Total.
Ahm€dabad.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Remissions Outstandings	•••	10,339 2,158	1,17 4 7,24 7	5,191 17,840	3,513 11,636	2,4 3 1 17,60 1	255 6,465	22,9 0 3 62 ,4 47
Kaira Remissions Outstandings	•••	832 5,102	177 2,357	2,073 5,606		•••	•••	3,082 13,06 5
Broach. Remissions Outstandings	•••	1,116	1,148 12,266	2,745 24,686	•••	•••	•••	3,89 3 38,06 8
Total. Remissions Outstandings		11,171 8,376	2,499 21,870	10,009 47,632	3,5 13 11, 636	2,431 17,601	255 6,465	29,878 1,13,580

The principal items of remissions and outstandings are given below.

Remissions.

- 112. Rs. 6,777 and Rs. 1,721, due on account of certain lands in dispute in Sinaj in Ahmedábád on account of previous years and 1897-98 respectively, were remitted after enquiry. Rs. 562 for 1897-98 were allowed to the Thákors of Nápa and Sálol in Kaira for maintenance, owing to the dearness of provisions.
- 113. Rs. 851, due from the estates of Dekáváda, Vanthal, &c., in Ahmedábád were partly remitted to poor cultivators and partly allowed to the Thákardás for maintenance. Rs. 104 in the estate of Cher and Rs. 482 in Kerváda and Rs. 635 in Mátar in Broach were remitted owing to the poverty of cultivators.
- 114. The remission of the sum of Rs. 2,005 in Kundli in Ahmedábád was partly due to the badness of the season and partly to the expenses of litigation carried on by the Talukdárs concerning their property in Káthiávád. There was some dispute regarding Rs. 1,821, due for 1896-97 in Oran in Ahmedábád, and

the amount having been found to be irrecoverable was remitted. Rs. 1,739 on account of previous years were due in the Deheván estate in Kaira. There was a long dispute about this amount which was eventually remitted after proper enquiry. Rs. 1,464, due in the two estates of Sigám in Broach were also similarly remitted. Rs. 813 in Dehej and Rs. 457 in Janiádra were collected by the Thákors before the attachment of the estates and the amounts were therefore struck off the accounts.

Section 144 of Land Revenue Code.

115. Rs. 2,953, due on account of previous years in Gángad in Alimedábád, were written off after enquiry.

Section 320 of Civil Procedure Code.

Abád on account of land not liable to pay rent owing to their being in the possession of third parties under a mortgage title, were remitted. Rs. 312 for 1896-97, due in Sangpura, were collected by the Thákardás before attachment and were therefore struck off.

Outstandings.

- 117. Rs. 1,184, due by the Talukdars of Bela and Aniali Kasbati in Ahmed
 Encumbered Estate. abad will have to be written off after enquiry. Rs. 415, due in Kunha in Kaira on account of previous years, and Rs. 680 for 1897-98 will have to be written off owing to the poverty of the cultivators. Rs. 587, due by the Talukdars of Magnad in Broach, will have to be adjusted as maintenance allowance after the enquiries are completed. The rest of the amount which is recoverable will be recovered in due course.
- 118. Rs. 176, due on account of previous years in Dekáváda and Vanthal Guardians and Wards Act. in Ahmedábád, and Rs. 100 in the estate of the minor Ahmedábád, and Rs. 100 in the estate of the minor Ahmedabád, Rs. 1,864 on account of previous years and Rs. 576 for 1897-98, relating to the estate of Moyadvás Rupáji and Rs. 116 in Oran, all in Ahmedábád, are disputed and are being enquired into. Rs. 1,864, relating to Dákor in Kaira, due by some Matádárs, will be adjusted in payment of allowances due to them from the Sansthán; Rs. 3,645 due by certain cultivators in the Kerváda estate and other amounts are in process of recovery.
- In Ahmedábád Rs. 972 are due by the Thákardás of Rudátal whose estate was 'newly brought under management. This Section 28 of Act VI of amount will have to be written off. Rs. 204 for 1888. 1896-97, and Rs. 1,791 for 1897-98 are due in Antroli-Vás Dolji. Of these Rs. 1,000 are recoverable and are being recovered, the rest of the amount is disputed. Rs. 2,600, relating to Oran, are also disputed and are being inquired into. In Kaira Rs. 1,756 on account of previous years and Rs. 1,072 for 1897-98 relate to Delieván and are mostly disputed. Rs. 100 out of Rs. 120, relating to Dharoda, are also disputed. In Broach Rs. 2,388 in Sigám and Rs. 160 out of Rs. 250, relating to Miyágám, are disputed and are under enquiry. Rs. 1,613, relating to Sárod, are due on bonds and will be recovered shortly. In Sárod Rs. 8,551 on account of previous years were due from cultivators who were unable to pay, owing to a succession of bad years. In Dehei and Janiadra some of the past years' balances were recovered during the year under report, and consequently portions of the current year's revenue remained outstanding. These and the rest are being recovered.
- Section 144 of Land Revenue Code.

 Section 144 of Land Revenue Code.

 Section 144 of Land Revenue Code.

 Will have to be written off after enquiry. The rest will be recovered in due course.
- 121. Rs. 2,400 on account of previous years and Rs. 650 for 1897-98, due

 Section 320 of Civil Procedure Code.

 Section 320 of Civil Procedure Code.

 In Vithlapur will have to be written off after enquiry, as the amount was wrongly entered for recovery against land in possession of mortgagees. Rs. 576 in Bhagapura and Rs. 400 in Runi-Ranod were collected by the Talukdars before attach-

ment, and will have to be written on after enquiry. Rs. 4,656, due for the current year by the farmers of Sadátpura, Aghár, &c., have been ordered to be adjusted in part payment of the claims of the farmers, and will be disposed of in 1898-99. The rest of the amount will be recovered in due course.

122. Rs. 1,468 in Sagpur and Rs. 3,313 in Rozad on account of previous years,

Section 504 of Civil Procedure Code.

Rs. 827 for 1896-97 in Uzedia and Rs. 486 for 1896-97 in Padusan are disputed and are being enquired into.

The rest of the amount will be recovered in due course.

123. The table given in the margin shows the average percentage of

Distric i.	•			Talukdári Settle- ment Office.	Local expenses of Taluka, &c.	Total average percent- age.
▲hmedabad {	On realizable revenue On actual collection	•••	••• •••	1·5 1·9	4.9 6.1	6*4 8'0
Kaira {	On realizable revenue On actual collection			1°7 2°0	7·0 7•9	8·7 9·9
Broach {	On realizable revenue On actual collection	•••	•	1·3 1·7	5·8 7·3	7·1 8·9
Total Average Percentage	On realizable Revenue On actual Collection	•••	-:-	1.2	5*5 6*8	7·0 8·6

expenses of management to realizable revenue and to actual collection of each district separately and of all the three districts together for the year under report. The percentage is lower than that of last year.

Working of the Gujara't Ta'lukdars' Act, 1888.

- 124. In paragraphs 121—126 of my last year's report I have dwelt at some length on the benefits accruing to the Tálukdárs by the operation of Act VI of 1888. I have shown therein that under the operation of the old Act (VI of 1862) the Tálukdárs of Ahmedábád were, unlike those of Broach and Kaira, under no legal prohibition to burden their estates with fresh liabilities after they were once liberated from Government management and freed from all debts. The consequence was that while in the Kaira and Broach districts six out of the 23 estates which came under the operation of Act XIV of 1877 were known to have incurred fresh liabilities after their release, in the Ahmedábád District, where no restriction existed, every one of the 93 estates which were restored to the Talukdárs free from all liabilities under Act VI of 1862 was burdened with fresh debts.
- 125. After the passing of Act VI of 1888 an important change came over the condition of the Tálukdárs of the Ahmedábád District as exemplified by the fact that while the mortgages and sales numbered on an average 146 and 15 a year respectively before the passing of the Act, they dwindled down to 57 and 4 a year after 1888. Again, the result of the analysis of the darkhásts and decrees received for execution shows that of the total decretal amount of Rs. 10,35,161, Rs. 8,55,369 or 826 per cent related to bonds executed before the passing of the Act, while Rs. 1,79,792 or 174 per cent to those passed after the Act came into operation. This is a sure indication of the unwillingness of most of the intelligent Tálukdárs to encumber their estates on trivial pretexts, and of the disinclination of money-lenders to advance loans to the Tálukdárs without the sanction of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer.
- 126. In connection with the working of Section 31 during the year under report, I may observe that there were at the beginning of the year twenty applications covering Rs. 89,875 for permission to borrow money on the security of the estates. Thirty-two new applications covering Rs. 1,41,710 were received during the year. The total number of applications at the close of the year was therefore 52 and the loans sought to be raised amounted to Rs. 2,31,585. In nine cases sanction was given to the borrowing of Rs. 22,975 made up of sums varying from Rs. 925 to Rs. 10,000, while in twenty cases permission to raise loans to the extent of Rs. 47,549 was refused. There now remain under enquiry 23 cases involving Rs. 1,61,061. In almost all these cases the loans are required for the purpose of paying off old debts.
- 127. With a view to check as much as possible fraud and collusion on the part of money-lenders, it is absolutely necessary to enquire whether the old debts sought to be discharged are valid and bonn-fide and enforceable after the demise of the borrower, whether the fresh debts are incurred on terms more

favourable than those contained in the old bonds, whether the new loans sought to be raised will prove really advantageous to the estates, and whether the ignorant and poor Talukdars do not fall into the clutches of unscrupulous money-This enquiry takes up considerable time, involving as it does the inspection of old bonds and accounts and the examination of Tálukdárs and their money-lenders. Special care and attention are required in cases in which loans are sought to be raised on the security of the whole estate by the registered Tálukdárs for their own benefit without any gain to the other co-sharers.

- Of the 23 applications under enquiry, two are important. In one case the Thakor of Katosan, who resides in the Mahi Kantha Agency, has asked permission to raise a loan of Rs. 65,000 on the mortgage, without possession, of his two villages in the Viramgám Táluka which are held by him on the Tálukdári When once the sanction to the raising of the loan is obtained, the Talukdar remains entirely indifferent to the obligations incurred by him. The property on the security of which the money is borrowed remains under his own management and the proceeds, instead of being applied to the liquidation of the debts, are squandered away. Even the interest on the amount raised often remains unpaid and as a result debts accumulate and outgrow the income of the estate.
- 129. For the liquidation of the whole debt within a reasonable time by the regular payment of instalments, the Tálukdárs who apply for sanction to borrow large sums of money on the security of their estates have to hand over the management of the mortgaged property to this Department under Section 28 of the Act. This arrangement affords a sort of assurance to the creditors that the loan advanced would be punctually paid off and that there would be very little difficulty in recovering their money. The Talukdar is also benefitted inasmuch as he is able to obtain the loan at a smaller rate of interest and his estate would be freed from incumbrance in a much shorter time.
- 130. This view of the matter was fully explained to the Thákor of Katosan, and he appeared to understand his own interests. He has agreed to the management of the two villages boing undertaken by this Department till the liquidation of the debts, and this agreement will enable him to raise loans at six per cent. while he was otherwise unable to raise them at so much as ten per cent, interest. This case and that of the large estate of Gamph foreibly illustrate the efficacy of the provisions of the Talukdári Act by which the Talukdárs can, under the protection afforded to them by Section 28, raise money at low rates of interest with the sanction of the Talukdari Settlement Officer and thus become independent of grasping money-lenders.
- The other case is that of Nársangji, a Bháyát of Gámph, who holds in jivái the village of Ankevália in the Dhaudhuka Táluka. He has asked permission to raise a loan of Rs. 40,000 on the security of his village to pay off old This case is however under consideration. There have been no sales of Talukdari land during the year in execution of Civil Court's decrees. According to the information received in this office, the total amount of loans raised by Tálukdárs during the current year was Rs. 29,783. Of this Rs. 25,558 were sanctioned in 1896-97 and previous years and Rs. 4,225 in the year under report. This sum does not include the amount of Rs. 2,50,000 borrowed by the Thakor of Gamph as stated in paragraph 83 above for the purpose of redeeming the two villages which were mortgaged to the Svámináráyan Mahárája.

Number Number Year. Year, of Estates. Estates 1889-90 1 1896-97 11 1890-91 1 1897-98 31 1891-92 1 1892-93 4 Total 72 1893-94 10 Removed ••• ... 1894-95 c_3 1895-96 Not Total

The other useful provision in the Act is Section 28 under which a Tálukdár can, with the sanction of Government, transfer the management of his estate to this Department when he finds himself unable to manage his own affairs. During the year under report the management of no less than 31 estates by this Department was sanctioned by Government under Section 28 at the request of the Talukdars. statistics given in the margin speak for themselves, and no comment is needed. The gradual increase unmistakeably

shows that the Talukdars have begun to appreciate more and more the benefits accruing to them by our management of their estates. They understand our bond fides and place more and more reliance on our desire to promote their welfare and ameliorate their condition.

- 133. To carry out more effectively the provisions of this section and to meet as far as possible the wishes of the Tálukdárs, the large estates of Bhankoda, Sárod, Dehván, Dehej and others, whose annual income varies from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000, are managed, at the request of the Tálukdárs themselves, directly under the supervision of this office with the help of Deputy Managers. These officers, in many cases, act also as Kárbháris of the Thákors in several matters connected with the estates. The old mischievous Kárbháris are thus replaced by a better class of men serving under the direct control and supervision of this Department. This arrangement moreover is much relished by the Tálukdárs themselves who look upon this direct connection with the Tálukdári Settlement Officer as more honourable and more in keeping with their position and dignity than their dealings with the Táluka officials. This system seems beneficial also from an administrative point of view, as it ensures more care and attention on the part of the departmental managers than what the Mámlatdárs and their subordinates used to bostow on this part of their work.
- 134. In addition to the advantages enumerated above, the work of introducing the bighoti system in large estates will be facilitated by the help and co-operation of the Talukdárs concerned who, removed from the influence of ill advisers, are ready to accept measures of reformed management. The alteration in the mode of assessment will of course be accompanied by the settlement of alienations. This and the inevitable discovery of unauthorized encroachments on Darbári land will result in an appreciable gain to the Talukdárs.
- 135. It is not to be supposed that by placing their estates under Government management the Talukdárs relinquish all interest in their property. The Deputy Manager holds his office in the residential place of the Talukdárs and conducts the management with their aid and advice in all important matters under the personal control of the Talukdári Settlement Officer. This arrangement subserves a very useful purpose in exerting an educative influence on the minds of the Talukdárs and their successors, and I have observed in the case of Sárod, Dehej, &c., that the Thákors have become more keenly alive to their interests and that they fully appreciate the value of the help given by this Department.
- Another great advantage derivable from the operation of Section 28 of the Act is the management by this Department of the larger estates of the Chuvál which is necessary and expedient in the interests of both the Thákardás and good government. The Thákardás are as a class unfit to have uncontrolled management of their estates, the causes being (i) their thriftlessness and recklessness in mortgaging their estates, (ii) their inexperience owing to the continual attachments which deprived them of the management of their villages, and (iii) the numerous share disputes which have seriously encumbered their estates. Both Sir James Peile and Sir James Richey proposed and Government sanctioned in 1867 a scheme under which it was contemplated to appoint agents to keep the accounts and generally to manage the estates on behalf of their proprietors, and the men appointed were not to act as attachment karkuns, but under proper supervision as the Karbharis of the Talukdars. This experiment, however, failed, as the Talukdars were averse to any kind of interference on the part of Government. Time, however, has wrought a material change in the feelings of the Thakardas who now often seek the help and advice of this Department, and it is very probable that with tact and persuasion they can all be prevailed upon to hand over the management of their estates to this Department, and assist us in introducing necessary reforms. As stated in paragraph 8 above three estates of the Chuval came under our management during the year under report...
- 137. There were eight partition cases pending at the beginning of the year and six new applications were received, making a total of fourteen. In two of these cases the parties were referred to the Civil Courts to have their shares determined, and in seven the parties were given time to private-

ly settle their differences through the intervention of friends and relations. The other five cases were postponed sine die for the inspection of the lands in dispute. All except two cases belong to the Dhandhuka Táluka, and it is very likely that they will be settled amicably before the close of the year or as soon as I am able to visit the Dhandhuka Táluka next cold weather. These cases would have been settled during the year under report had I not been prevented from visiting the Dhandhuka Táluka by my engagements in connection with the Mahi Cordon. The question regarding the status of Mulgámetis, who were hitherto classed with Tálukdárs and who as such have received the benefit of the Tálukdári Acts, is before Government.

Ta'lukda'rs' Jubilee Memorial Fund.

138. The Jubilee Memorial Institute founded in commemoration of the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's reign has proved very useful. There are at present ten boys living in the Institute who attend schools in the city. It also sorves as a lodging place for Talukdars visiting the city on business. The fund at present amounts to Rs. 22,879, of which Rs. 15,000 are invested in landed property, and Rs. 7,879 are in ready cash. The expenditure of the Institute amounted to Rs. 1,231 during the year under report.

Marriage Expenses Reform Movement.

139. I have already said in paragraph 138 of my last year's report all that I had to say in regard to this point, and have now very little to add thereto. The Tálukdárs are as a class extremely conservative, and cannot be expected to effect at once such radical improvements in their marriage and other social customs as we would have them do. Our own Tálukdárs moreover occupy only a secondary position socially, and they regard their brethren in Káthiávád, who are far ahead of them educationally and socially, as their leaders better fitted than themselves to initiate the desired reform. These leaders, whatever their enlightenment and position, cannot introduce any effectual improvements without the active support and guidance of their Political officers, and it is to the latter that we must look for assistance in this matter. I for my own part am quite ready to do all that it is possible for me to do, and to co-operate to the uttermost with other officers who have anything to do with the subject.

Miscellaneous.

140. Fair progress has been made in the settlement of boundary disputes during the year under report. I visited the spot forming the subject of a dispute between Manipur of the Sanand Taluka and the Gaekvadi village of Palodia, and carefully examined the claims set forth by the cultivators of Manipur. The Gáckvádi authorities failed to appear at the enquiry, though called upon to be present. The dispute refers to the right of using water for irrigation purposes from a tank, which forms the line of demarcation between Manipur and Palodia. It appeared on enquiry that the Manipur people were assessed at only jaráyat rates, when rice-rates ought to have been levied. This exemption from the payment of water-rate seemed at first sight an anomaly, but the Manipur people produced a document bearing date the 16th November 1823, under the signature of the Patel and the Panch of Palodia, granting to the Manipur people the right to irrigate from this tank their land to the extent of 42 bighás. I have asked the Baroda authorities to appear before me on the 15th September next, and adduce all evidence they have against the contention of the Manipur people. As regards the dispute between the Nawab of Cambay and the Talukdars of Pipli in Dhandhuka, I have observed certain facts which make it doubtful if the Nawab has any claim to the land in dispute. The river Sabarmati forms the natural boundary line between the territory of the Nawab and the estate of the Dhandhuka Tálukdárs, and I have called upon the Cambay authorities to furnish proof, if they have any, of their having at any time enjoyed any proprietary rights in the villages or over lands situated on that side of the river Sabarmati on which the village of Pipli stands. The other dispute between the same State and the Tálukdárs of Motiboru is also receiving my careful consideration, and I hope to be able to settle these two cases next cold weather on the spot to save the poor Talukdars the heavy expenses of bringing their witnesses to Ahmedábad.

Resume.

141. The following is a resume of the operations of this Department during the year under report and the previous two years in all the districts under the several heads mentioned:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Estates under management	54 7	537	45 8
Their total revenue	6,58,328	7,28,630	7,68,061
Amount collected	5,48,498	6,19,276	6 ,24,603
Decrees received from the Civil Courts for	,	,,,,,,,	, ,
execution	108	100	93
Decrees, including those brought over from			
previous years executed by compromise, sale,		1	
mortgage, &c	889	8 2 5	758
Amount paid to private creditors	84,392	83,702	99,152
Amount paid to Government	37,142	25,761	32,82 9
Amount paid to Talukdars, Thakors, &c., for	,	,	
maintenance and other expenses	1,46,066	1,6 5,789	1,41,721
Paid for Government jama	1,75,671	2,07,873	1,93,887
Paid for expenses of collection, supervision, &c	56,128	58,271	53,911
Minors' money invested—		,	•
In Government security			*****
In landed property		12,721	70,000
Estates under enquiry for partition	18	13	14
Original suits and appeals	26	28	16
Revenue of Tálukdári villages in Ahmedábád	13 I		
District under the revenue charge of this		1	
office collected	3,76,333	3,94,986	3,92,107
Percentage of —	9		,
Collection	83.3	84.9	81.3
Remission	0.8	1.06	3.9
Outstanding balances to realizable revenue	15.8	1 3·9	14.8
Percentage of collection and management	40	1	
charges to—	A CONTRACTOR		
Total realizable revenue	8.5	8.0	7.0
Total collection	10.2	9.4	8.6

The above table speaks for itself and calls for no comment. As explained in paragraph 110 above the enquiries made into the old outstandings have resulted in the remissions of large sums which have reduced the percentage of collection on the gross revenue and increased that of remissions.

Conclusion.

142. I have had no reason to change my opinion recorded in paragraph 143 of the last year's report regarding the efficiency of my office establishment. The whole staff has given me satisfaction throughout. My relations with the District Collectors and other officers have continued to be as friendly and cordial as before, and I take this opportunity of thanking them all for the courtesy and consideration shown to me in my dealings with them in official matters. Lastly I must not omit to express my sense of obligation to Mr. Lely and yourself for the support given me in carrying out proposals for the settlement of the jama, the liquidation of the debts of large Talukdars and other important matters connected with my official duties.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M, Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát.

APPEN
Ahmedabad Encumbered Estates

No. Name of Estate.			Name of Owner or Chief Sharer,	Date of application of Act.	Total debt to be liquidated.				
1	2		8	4	5				
			Gogha Táluka.	-	Rs. a	ι.	р.		
1	Avánia	•••	Sumrábhái Chámpábhái Sánand Táluka.	5th January 1882	1,408	0			
2	Makhiáv		Gagubha Rácsingji Dhandhuka Táluka.	19th May 1883	55,893	0	C		
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Bagad Do Hadmantala Kinára Khokhernesh Do. Do. Bela Do. Jhánjharka Do. Do. Aniáli Kasbáti and bavav. Do. Do. Do.	 Bu-	Bhoka Oghad Naja Ebhal Bulákhi Modji Válji Modji Jivábhái Desubhái Rupábhái Bhávábhái Malekbhái Partápsing Modji Partápsing Vika Posa Jetha Vasta Bhagvatsing Devising Rámsing Khodábhái Vajesing Hothibhái Kanubhái Pirbhái Chandrasing Amiji Dádubha Nársingji, &c.	12th July 1888 10c. 11th September 1884 23rd October 1884 29th October 1885 10c. 10c. 10c. 10c. 5th May 1887 10c. 6th June 1889 10c. 10c. 10c. 10c. 10c. 10c. 10c. 10c.	8,437 5,276 7,417 17,226 5,374 2,193 1,648 1,100 850 7,986 5,750 14,359 10,164 2,435 6,326 4,107 1,744 1,536 1,795	880000000000000000000000000000000000000			
22 23	Do. Do.	• • •	75.	De. , Do!	4,556 2,057	0	(
24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32	Rudátal Do Sinaj Kánpura Do. Do. Do. Johlpura Dáblisar		Mádháji Rámáji, &c. Dhanáji Náthuji Saváji Rámáji, &c. Umáji Kasláji, &c. Hamirji Punjáji, &c. Okháji Dhanáji Agarsang Saváji, &c. Patháji Becherji, &c.	Do 20th June 1889 Do	2,285 10,504 7,728 5,798 9,144 10,424 4,122 7,149 23,626	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	() () () () () ()		
33	Bhavanipura		Gogha Táluka. Kárába Kásamji Dhandhuka Táluka.	4th January 1881	10,508	0	(
34	Aniáli Kasbáti and bayay.	Bu-		6th June 1889	10,399	0	(
3 5 36	Do. Do.		Fatebhái Achhábhái, &c Manubhái Báváji, &c Viramgám Táluka.	1 7	7, 273 4,385	0	1		
37	Sinaj Kánpura	•••	•	20th June 1889	11,158	0			
38	Khámbha	• • •	*	19th September 1889	9,505	0			

DIX I.
under Act VI of 1862.

Balance ou on 1st Au as per	gust	1.97	for t		:RC	То	tai.		Amoun accoun settleme 1897-9 Lee	it of out do	debt uring per	Balance outstanding on 31st July 1895 as per lædger.			shown in	since the	Remarks,
	ű			7		F	3		Ì	9		10	0		11	12	13
Rs. 281 41,878	a. 5	р. 6	Rs. 3	a. 3	p. 4	Rs. 284 44,000	a. 8		Rs. 35 4,000	a. 0	р. 0	249 40,000	a. 8	p. 10	12·4 9·5	82.	The Estates from Nos. 1 to 32 have received advances
8,584 2,606 2,362 8,950 2,132 1,786 1,159 918 5,702 4,700 12,936 8,039 18 0,310	10 3 9 10 11 12 14 0 13 5	10 96 4 52 58 07 4 99 38	90	4	6 6 0 7 0 10 8 10 0 9 10 7 10 9 7	9,024 2,735 2,478 9,338 2,220 1,877 1,218 965 594 4,957 4,957 13,596 8,442 18	2 5 5 12 9 8 8 11 4 7 7 11 0 2 10 2	5 0 1 6 0 4 2 4 7	180 375 500 1,700 400 40 75 40 45 328 320 100 250 18 500	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	8,814 2,360 1,978 7,638 1,820 1,837 1,143 925 549 5,660 4,637 13,406 8,102 2,983	2 8 5 5 12 9 8 8 11 4 7 11 0 2 2	4 3 6 11 5 0 1 6 0 4 2 4 7	2:09 14:3 21:1 18:9 18:7 2:2 6:4 4:3 7:8 5:7 0:7 3:1 10:0 15:6	55. 72. 55. 66. 16. 30. 16. 35. 29. 19. 6. 19.	from Govern - ment Treasury.
1,575 1,282 961 756 3,042 544	13 11	3 9 4 1 4	78 63 47 86 150 26	9 10 4 7 5 15	1 11 9 2 7 6	1,653 1,345 1,009 793 3,193 571	11 15 2 4 0 2	4 8 1 3 11. 4	250 250 200 350 450 60	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1,603 1,025 809 443 2,743 511		8 1 3 11 4	3·1 19·5 20·8 46·2 14·7 11·2	60· 37· 47· 75· 39· 75·	
717 3,251 3,036 1,804 3,682 3,544 3)2 4,572 13,825	1 6 6	0 6 9 1 11 8 6 3	31 150 150 87 182 166 6 228 683	$12 \\ 8 \\ 0 \\ 15 \\ 10 \\ 3$	2 4 8 0 9 1 6 11	751 3,414 3,187 1,892 3,864 3,711 309 4,800 14,508	2 11 2 4 2 5 1 15 9	2 10 5 1 8 9 0 2 1	250 300 150 400 300 1,500 309 150 1,200	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	501 3,114 3,037 1,432 3,561 2,211 4,650 13,308	2 4 2 5	10 5 1 8 9	31·8 9 2 4·0 22·1 8·1 42·3 100·0 3·2 8·6	78. 70. 60. 74. 61. 78. 100. 34. 43.	
2,072	0	0				2,072	0	0	518	0	0	1,554	0	0	25.0	გნ	
8,787	0	0	•••	,		8,757	0	0	415	0	0	8,372	0	0	4.7	1).	
5,635 3, 02 3	0 0	0		••••		5,635 3,023	0	0	512	0	0	5,635 2,511	0	0	16.9	22. 42.	*R4. 200 hasve been paid to the cre-
7,786	0	0				7,786	0	0	731	0	0	7,0 55	0	0	9.3	36,	ditors in August.
2,600	0	0				2,690	0		1,827	0	0	863	0	0	67:9	90.	
,78,880	12	5	7,351	2	2	1,86,231	14	7	18,828 	11	0	^{1,67,403}	3	7	10.5		

APPENDIX I.A.

Ahmedabad Talukdiirs removed from Act VI of 1862, but continued under Management.

Remare.	12		
Percentage of payment shown in column 9 to out- standing balance.	11	14.7	14.7
Amount paid Amount outstand shown in during 1897-98 ing on 31st July column 9 1698 as per to out. Ledger. Ledger. tanding balance.	10	Rs. a. p. 5,173 9 6	5,173 9 6
Amount paid during 1897-98 as per Ledger,	6	a. p. Rs. a. p. Rs. a. 9 6 850 0 0 5,173 9	850 0 0
Total.	- ∞	Rs. a. p. 6,023 9 6	6,023 9 6
Interest on Loan for 1897-93.	A	Rs. a. p. 277 10 10	277 10-10
Balance outstand- ing on 1st August 1897 as per Ledger,	9	Bs. a. p. Bs. a. p. 5,745 14 8 277 10 10	5 4 5,745 14 8 277 10.10 6,023 9 6 850 0 0 5,173 9 6
Total dett to be liquidated.	10	Representation 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	9,898 5 4
Date of application of Act.	4	11th February 1859.	Total
Name of Owner or Chief Sharer, of Act.	e	Sánand Táluka. Ihakatsing Ajubhái	
Name of Estate.	G)	Khoda	
o' X	-	,	and the second second 1 for order

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RAM, Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX II.



APPEN
Kaira Encumbered Estates

		1								
No.	Name of Est	ate.	Name of owner or chief sharer.	Date of application of Δct ,	Total Deb liquid			Balance ou on 1st Aug as per L	ust l	897,
1	9		3	4 4.	5			6	-	
-			A'nand Táluku.		Rs.	a,	р.	Rs.	8.,	р,
1	Nápád	•••	Parbatsing Nánábáwa Borsad Táluka.	8th November 1877.	13,671	4	Ĭ	6,335		1
2 3 4	Nápa Do. Do.		Nársing Abhesing, &c Fatesing Takhatsing, &c Haribhái Amarsing	. 21st Novembor 1877 22nd do Do	TOPEO	9 0 12	7 0 0	9,942 7,156 6,691	11 3 5	2 1 9
k	Nané d		A'nand Túluka.	20sh Dugombar 1877	4.050	4	٥	! ! 1750:	10	в
5	Nápád	***	Takhatsing Dádábáwa, &c Borsud Táluka.	Luth December 1977	4,053	·1·	0	1,778	13	6
6 7 8 9 10	Nápa Do, Do. Do. Gájna	•••	Punjáji Jijibhái Motáji Bháiba, &c. Sardársing Kábhai Takhatsing Bancsing	6th May 1878 13th do Do Do	5,132 3,138 3,300 440 22,185	0	0 7 0 0 8	3,501 1,467 1,713 244 13,928	6 6	1 11 1 0 3
			Mehmadábád Táluka.							
11	Kuna	•••	Jibáwa Anopsing Borsad Táluka.	16th May 1878	38,434	4	0	12,802	12	4
12 13 14 15 16	Nápa Do. Bhetási Sálol Do.		Fatesing Bápuji Bancsing Sardársing Motbhái Sardár	23rd May 1878 13th June 1878 15th August 1878 22nd August 1878 Do	6,016 29,374 5,270 4,385 2,609	10		503 19,721 2,431 1,980 1,584	12 5 14	5 6 6 11 0
			Mátar Táluka.					0.5		_
17	Hariála	•••	Nuthuji Jothiji A'nand Táluka.	29th August 1878	3,354	9	6	817	14	9
18	Khodvád		Mokamsing Bápnji, &c	17th October 1878 .	6,870	2	6	739	10	2
19	Ankláv	,		! 6th March 1879	6,280	0	0	2,597	3	6
20 2 1	Nápád Do.		A'nand Tâluka. Rupsing Abhesing, &c Nánàbáwa Motáji	17th July 1879 11th September 1879	19,688 11,838		0	3,935 4,321	5 15	0
22	' K aira		Mehmadábád Táluku. Vakhatsing Adesing	23rd February 1882.			0	5,246		1
23	 Nápád	•••	A'nand Táluka. Gemalsing Rásábhái, &c	26th October 1882	3,665	ō	0		10	4
24	A nghádi		Thásra Táluka. Jabhákhán Aminkhán	20th September 1883	1,425	0	0	116	4	1
				-	2,42,550	4	0.	1,09,834	3	1

DIX'II.
under Act XXI of 1881.

Interest for th		14	Tota	al.		Amount on accordebt settle during 18 as per Le	int 0 emer 197-9	f it 18,	Balance outsta on 31st July 19 as per Ledg	897,	Percentage of payment shown in column 9 to outstanding Balance.	Percenta go of reduc- tion of debt since the Act was ap- plied.	Remarks.
	7		8			9			10		11	12	13
Rs.	а.	р.	Rs.	a.	р.	R_{S} .	a.	p.	Rs. a.	р.			
299	6	3	6,634	10	4	1,100	0	0	5,534 10	4	17:3	59.	
473 3 87 328	12		10,416 7,494 7,019	0	7 0 8	2,000 1,500 425	0 0 0	0 0 0	8,416 6 5,994 0 6,594 13	7 0 8	20·1 20·9 5·9	63· 63· 24·	
85	10	1	1,864	7	7	200	0	0	1,664 7	7	11.2	58.	
171 71 82 11 658	1 0 7 14 10	6 5 11 2 9	3,672 1,538 1,795 256 14,587	7 14 4	7 4 0 2 0	300 200 250 250 20 1, 800	0	0	3,372 15 1,338 7 1,545 14 236 4 12,787 8	0 2	8·5 13·7 14·5 8·1 12·9	3 1· 57· 53· 46· 42·	
604	13	3	13,407	9	7	3,600	0	0	9,807 9	7	28.1	74.	
20 968 106 97	3 0 4 7	6 6 2 2	524 20,689 2,537 2,078 1,581	13 9 6	11 0 8 1 0	300 1,500 600 100 69	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	224 1 19,189 13 1,987 9 1,978 6 1,515 0	8	50·6 7·6 24·6 5·04 4·3	96· 34· 63· 54· 41·	
38	1 0	9	856	9	6.	250	0	0	606 9	6	24.4	81.	
30	14	11	770	9	1	400	0	0	370 9	1	54·05	94.	
124	14	2	2,722	1	8	300	0	0	2,422 1	8	11.5	61.	
179 188			4,114 4,513			1,100 200	0	0 0	3,014 15 4,313 14	11 3	27·9 4·6	84- 63-	
110	1	3	5,356	5	4	1,000	0	0	4,356 5	4	13.06	33.	
11	3	10	282	14	2	150	0	0	132 14	2	55·1	96.	
	12		121		5	105	0	0	16 0	5	90.5	98.	
5,006	2	9	1,14,840	5	10	17,469	0	0	97,371 5	10	1 6·0		

APPENDIX III.

Broach Encumbered Estates under Act XXI of 1881.

				-						
Name of Estate,	Name of owner or chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.	Balarce ontstanding on 1st August 1897 as per Ledger.	Interest on Loan for the year 1697-98.	Total.	Amount paid ou account of Debt settlement during 1897-98 as per Ledger,	Bajance outstand- ing on 31st July 1898 as per Lødger,	Percentage of Payment shown in Column 9 to Outstanding Balance.	Bemares.
69	ಣ	4	20,	9	1	æ	6	10	11	12
Magnád	Jambusar Táluka. Sadáji Dáji, &c	6th March 1879.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 2578-4-2	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 2,578 4 2	Rs. a. p. Rs.	Rs. a. p. 1,499 5 4	41.8	
	Broách Táluka.				>			_		
Jhánor	Khushalsingji Mohan- singji	an- 2nd March 1882.	42,175	0 0 808'01 0 0	:	0 0 808'01		10,808 0 0	:	
		Total	66,913 0 4	13,386 4 2	:	13,386 4 2	2 1,078 14 10 12,307	12,307 5 4	, ở	
				-						

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M, Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Results of the working of the Gujarát Encumbered Istates Acts for the year 1897-98.

Amount A				PAID TO C	'REDITORS DU	Paid to Creditors during 1897-93.			ACCOUNT OF	ACCOUNT OF GOVERNMENT ADVANCES.	ADVANCES.		
ces of Rs. Rs. Rs. 1, as 24 4,982			<u></u>	By advances from Gov- ernment.		Total.	Remaining to be paid to Creditors at the ced of 1807-93.	Advances outstanding at the end of 1896-97.	Interest acora- of up to 31st July 1898.	Total Advances with Interest,	Amcunt repaid during the year.	Advances outs; anding at the end of 1897-98.	Remares.
of Rs. Rs. Rs Rs	1	61	ବଦ	+	10	9	4	80 4	6	10	11	12	13
1, as 24 4,982	<u> </u>	is	Rs.	Rs.	B	A SA	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24 4,032	õ	37	31,753	•	4,250	4,250	27,503	1,52,873	7,629	1,60,502	15,423	1,15,073	
	XI of 1851, as	\$ 7	4,032	:	69	63	4,863	1,01,902	5,003	1,00,008	17,400	95,508	
Broach—Act XXI of 1881, as per Appendix III 2 13,386 1,073	XXI of 1881, endix III	¢.1	13,386	:	1,073	1,079	12,307	:	:	:		:	
Total 63 50,071 5,338	Total	 - = -	50,071	:	5,338	5,338	44,673	2,57,775	12,635	2,70,410	628,28	2,37,581	

BHIMBHAI KIRPARAM, Talukdari Settlement Officer, Gujarat.

APPENDIX V.

Financial Review of the Blates under Management for the year 1897-98.

	Онавин, 1897-98.	Collection Tilledar manner clarge Universe chibits and obtain special halous. Total, Till the chibits mont. Till the chibits and obtain date. Totals. Trans. Trans. Address date.	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	AHMEDABAD COLLECTORATE.	Under Act VI of 1862.	Under Direct Managrant,	R3. E3. R5. R4. R5. R5. R6. R5. R5. R5. R5.	288 39 26 550 1,203 436	တင်		543 38 9 46 12 433 198 80 543 54 10 46 430 113 115	749 381 109 120 52 642 107 1774 254 04 649 125 19 19 19		2,215 146 95 24 1,827 19 2,104 111		457 35 5 7 44 250 3 344 113 19 5 7.05 158 11 14 47 150 14 424 278 259 210	502 142 22 14 20 731 30 911 433 1,049 13 502 142 22 14 400 30 603 191 1,086 2 1,157 94 54 54 492 665 174
	Racultts, 1897-98.	Total realiza- trins Total. 1297-5%		AHME	Ü	P	Rs. Rs.	903 1,639	11,455 12,389		533 452 543	718 749 690 774		1,200 2,215		372 457 1,113 1,381 601 7,09	712 1.374 731 802 940 1,157
	Racetri	Cash in respectively to the transfer of the tr	9				Rs.	786	934		88 68	3 de 1		1,015		28.82 14.83	662 71 217
		Total,	70		<u> </u>		- E		55 11,455		445 613 407 567	718 690 690 690		00 1,200		20 1,572 20 1,572 30 1,160	1,774 77 1,819 77 1,114
		Revenue for collection.	4	 			Bs.		11,455		168 44 160 44	•		1,200		25 371 70 1,402 10 820	22 997 297
		Ortes standing banden.	e .						:		- FA 	111		-: :		25 470 340	S12 S22 137
		Estate, owner's name and nature of reconse manageneed:	61				SENAND TALTER,	Khoda (crop share)-Takhatsing Ajubhai	Jekkide (crop share)— Gagubha Racsingji	DHANDHURA TAITEA.	Bela (erop share)— Vika Dosa Jetha Vasta	Ohdeistarka (crop share)— Blagvatsing Devising Ramsing Khedabini Vajesing Hethilusi	GOURN TALCEA.	Khömbhu (crop share) Hamirji Vakablai, &c	VIRANGÉM TÁIUEA.	Ruddeal (acre rates)— flugarji Godadji Madhaji Ramaji Dhanaji Nathuji	Sing Kinpara (acre rates)— Hariji Badarii, &c. Savaji Ramaji, &c. Umaji Kaslaji, &c.
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					···							" Re. 3,000 in	Re. 3,417 in cash.			
:	;		÷	:		;	i	: : :	::: :			:	:	;	:	:
89	102		:	;		i	:	:::	::::	255 225 225 225		:	:	i	:	:
110	109		•	:		;	j	111	131			:	10		:	:
87	5 9 2		120	*		261	, 116	250 35	750 152 82	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #		6,417	226	o,	445	192
160	3,058		980	65		2,092	129	236 431	178 204 110	24 4 000004 24 4 000004 24 4 00000000000		6,963	274	122	555	\$
31			m	:		93	-	:::	::::	## #P #P \$1		113	18	i	69	:
:	o; 9		;	:		:	;	:::	1111	111111111	90.	8,000	 ;	;	:	:
150	1,200		618	ŝ		1,700	400	180 500	3 15 2 2 3 15 3 2	4 500 201 150 201 150 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201	II or 18	:	:	•	290	:
179	27.3		363 }	:		:	:	1,111		***********	Acr V	1,875	40	:	6	:
35	92	:	MANAGEMENT. S , 363			8	73	920	4 400		р Ward	;	6	;	12	4
190	530	ı	IN DEREGO	16		ã	cs	40 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	4490	5004-300FP4	DIANG AN	378	68	9g	B C	8
350	909		NOT CNDER DERECT	7		82:3	151	:::	ន្តិដូនទ		UNDER CUARDIANG AND WARDI ACT VIII OF 1890.	2,097	163	185	202	20
847	3,310	ļ	1,037	65		2,953	189	486 466 718	256 256 256 257 257 257 257 257 257 257 257 257 257	855 250 251 251 251 251 251 251 251 251 251 251	ESTATES UNI	13,380	2009	230	966	286
810	2,946		221	ĘŞ.		2,100	809	350 350 500	304 152 152	69 405 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Est	6.989	615	222	585	159
37	*9*		816	4		853	19	136 116 218	25 4 4 20 4 4	24.04.04.04.04.04.04.04.04.04.04.04.04.04		6,391	251	19	413	127
116	99.		221	65		2,300	509	350 350 500	26.4 26.4 26.6 26.6 26.6 26.6 26.6 26.6	600 600 600 600 750 850 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 6		6.989	324	200	585	159
847	2,893		221	65		2,100	809	3850 500 500	304 804 152	600 600 600 600 800 810 850 850 850 850 850 850 850 850 850 85		6,851	249	64 61	585	169
130	26				-		 :	:::	E	116		139	12	:	:	:
- :	i		 ;	-		<u>_</u>	<u>:</u>		Thi	Bulduck		:	· - i	Oghad Narsn	-ı[nd	-:
Jethipura (sere rates)— Agarsang Savaji, Ac.	Dabbar (acre rates)—Pathaji Bechenji, &c	GOGHA TALUKA.	Bhardnipura (crop share)— Karaba Kasaniji	dednia (erop share)— Virabbui Sumrabbui	DHANDRUKA TALUKA.	Hadmantala (wwp share)— Bulakki Modji	Kingra (erop share)—	Bagnd (crop share)— Ponja Vikansi Bhoka (Ighad Naja Ebhad	Rhokkernesk (grop share)— Jivahini Deschhai Rupahani Bhan shani Ratekohai Parramini Ratekohai Parramini Mudji Partepsing	daidli Kishildi and Bulla (cop bullanda) and bullandrasing Audji (chaudrasing Audji (chaudrasing Audji (chaudrasing Audji (chaudrasing Audji (chaudrasing Audji (chaudring Manulun Bursing) (chaudina Marsing & chaudina	Roska (cron eleca)	Gagubha Dipsing	Cher (crop stare) Udesang Agarsang, &c.	Khorod (crop stars)—— N. glaithai Pathabhai, Og bhai Pathabhai and Na bhai Pathashai.	Rdmur (crop share).— Chandrasing Dajiraj and Bapuji. Dajiraj.	Fedra (crop share)— Shivsingji Ravabhai
	7		H	4		7	-	~ -1.0	ক ৮ এ উ প্	0.11884.024.80		9	41	Ç.	. 64	\$

APPENDIX V-continued.

				Rac	Receipts, 1697-96.	<u>.</u>			อี	CHARGES, 1897-98.	7-88.						1000		
Estate, owner's name and nature of revenue management.	Chit- standing balance	Bevenue g for c. collection	Total.	Cash in band on lat A ogest	Total realiza- tims tims lating	Total.	Govern- Cc number c	Collection, Pa Collarges Charges in the Tiglusa.	Talukdári Sottiement edu Officer's establish of ment, of	Maintenante, and to and other services of Talask of Talask	3	Special, Mi	Minecila.	Total.	Rolance in hand on Sigt Ber July 1896.	Renission. (up	Debie Dries outsit and customark with the customark	Debte utstand- ing on ist July 1803.	REMARKS.
C	20		10	9	1 4	80	6	10	11		13	14	13	16	17	3.8	19	62	21
Andrew to a second control of the second con	· <u>4</u>	- B.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Es.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Rs.	Ils.	Es.	 'š] %	IR &.	Rs.		ž,	
DRANDHURA TALURA-							AI	IMEDAB	, AHMEDABAD COLLECTORATE <i>—continued.</i>	ECTORA	TE-cont	inned.	-						
Khokheynesh (eroy share)-	_					EsT	ATES UNDE	R GUARD	ESTATES UNDER GUARDIANS AND WARDS ACT VITI OF 1890—continued.	WARIS A	CT TIII C	r 1890—	continued.			-			
.0	Vajesing.	400	495	0+I	495	635	174	st,	13	;	:	:	ر د	200	435	:	 •	:	
Fejalka (vrcp char.)- Deva Ran a			651	2,339	654	2,983	:	30	17	Sin S	:	7.	:	2Su	2,713	 :	:	:	
Mohan Natha	1,547	7 4,558	6,135	101,01	3,953	14,059	617	21.9	131	1,000			730	2,013	11,11.4"	104	2,0,3	Ŀ	18a, 4,400 in
Cachil (crop.:hare)— Raceingly Hampibhai	: <u>:</u>	1,967	1,907	3,356	1,967	5,323	906	317	43	250	1,000	:	20	2,486	2,037		 •	:	orrities and Bs. 6.714 in
Gagudin Shivsingh Droeka Talena	Entered		under Fc etion 28,				विज	\$71				·							cash.
Forma (crop share)-	:	63	(13	-	69	64	191			(2) (2)		:	 :	is is	1-	:	:	:	
Dhotha (novo 1025)— Dadasalteb Barescheb Common land	164	4 7,600 8 3,918	7,764	1,499	7.550	13.049	4,537	730	201	1,100	2,600	200 £,710	37S 1	10.042 6,260	3,267	102 8	113	::	
Haneson (crop share)	£1 :	_			96	180	18	່ໝໍ	ಣ	:	 -	98		112	-8	 :	136	:	
Gettigad (acre rates)— Jawanshigh Elabaheh	Entered	i under Be	e venue 1	venue Default.														 -	
Kasalsinyj Shivsingji	ec 	9 928	3 360	100	352	461	195	21	ÿ	 :	 ;	 :	n	507	167	:	~ -	:	
Raising Tejubhai	61	203 1 2	529	271	529	008	285	21	11	:	:		9	323	47.7	:	:	ï	
SAWAND TAIDEA.								=	-			,,,,, ,,		 -					
Fichia (crop share)— Dursingij Ramsingji and Gagu- bla Ramsingji Makkide (crop share)— Gagubha Raesingji, &c	605 605 505 5 Entered under A of VI of 1862.	605 d .under #	5 605	of. 1862,	605	1,166	583	 %	11.	:	:	09	φ	4 30	736	<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	;	
VIRAMGÁM TÁDURA.								-											
Dekarada (crop share)— Denaji Gobarsing Zannania (crop share)—.	623	9 1,136	1,665	17.0	1,151	1,360	995	182	55	:		:	41	1,240	120	461	83	1,017	
Kesrising Kubersing	•	:	: -	:	:	:	- :	:	_ :	 -	- :	- :	- :	-	- :	- :	- :	:	

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108	1,205	:	5,331	98	192	129	3,958		1,22,1	73,207+	470 52 189	Ē	554	1.019	2.088	5,467	36,022	61 7	227	111	337	1,026
725	2,089	:	1,603	130	2,771	16	2,062		25	1,576	311 546 129	1.259	1627	8 23	2,093 2,255	595	39,740	2,559	4,723	253	7,619	1,497
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38.	113	:	180	:	1,306	;	703	Misca		1.050	148 84 84	5°°	589	450	233 502	;	12,761	2,249	1,172	251	3,476	885
533	3,234	:	6,954	216	3,563	4.5	6,015		1,252	74,783	751 538 818	1,313	1,181	1,524	4,181 3,310	890'9	25,762	3,501	4,950	364	7,956	2,523
255	2,117	330.	1,638	89	2,425	335	4.040		786	5,955	1827	1,250	1,044	1,401	1,872	2,418	56,555	3,337	4.12 8	364	5,959	2,192
578	1,177		5,316	148	1,138	140	1,975		967	68,828	371 165	63	137	123	2,309	3,644	19,207	164	89	;	1,997	28
1 215	2.186	under Seletion	2,0,5	83	4,865	451	5,199		61 68	480'9	1,801	2,050	3.180	2,700 4,000	1,976	2,460	61,245	3,832	6,571	433	11,360	3,164
1,161	1,900	Entered	1,619	83	8,000	381	3,471		736	6,038	1421	050 g	1,915	307.4 300.4	1,952	2.456	59,932	3,095	5,105	433	7,703	3,164
42	286	:	049	:	. 1,565	3.	1,728		38	64	1,150	:	1,205	1;	12 2	41	1,313	7.87	1,166	:	3,567	:
Saddipura (crop share)— Kanaji Karansang and Nadhaji Karansang	Funjoha Jambhai	Panar (crop share)— Takhatsing Samatsing	Bapunia Missaheb PR (NTT TALERA.	Majra (crop share) — Kamaludin Najimia Movedra's Bunan (crop share)—	Sing Fatesing and Kesti-	6 Imambax Khanmia and Kadu- mia Khanwia	DASEROHI TALIMEA. Alemedabad (crop share)— Syed Mahomadmia Bavania	DHANDHUEA TAICEA.	14va'l (cro), share)— 18 Manubha Amrabhai, &c	19 Unedang tangabbai, &c.	10 Patraleni Parvatsing 11 Vakhutsing Rasabini, &c 12 Jesibhai Kalabhui, &c	73 Subamia Bapusaheb	74 Bhaya Chomla	76 Panja Ebhal	78 Kalubha Jasmatshig	80 Latifihan Sardar Maltomed-	81 Asarsing Italiangji	S2 Falji Madarsing, &c	Antroli I'ds Dolji (crop share)— Kalusing Lalsing	St. Bechtring Kutersing	85 Askarah Laimia	Rudalal (nore rates)— 86 Umaji Jodhaji

APPENDIX V-continued.

	REMARKS.	21																					
	ontstanding on 31st July 1638.	20	Rs.			:	:	:	:	;		:	:	:		:	:	į	;	:	:	:	:
Balance	utstand. or grant for the constant of the cons		ж. 			1,423	:	862	:	:		:	4 51	:		91 10 01	7,116	180	463	230	807	22	219
	Remission ing in the villace on first on first July 1888	38	Rs.			**	156	325	:	:		:	:	:		:	2,053	;	;	;	72	:	:
	Balance in hand on Slat July 1897.	17	Rs.		-	0+4	132	1,098	263	12		8,650	5,467	870		1,011	4,508	1+1	~	83	145	57	99
	Total.	16	Rs.			8,928	1,080	3,035	850	;		12,588	595	623		2,435	65,960	599	1,931	653	1,703	805	I b a
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	Special,	14	Ry.	contd.	ve Dera		-:	:	:	:		3,173	:	:		1,900	:	;	:	:	;	;	:
896-97.		13	Re.	AHMEDARAD COLLECTORATE—conid.	ON ACCAUNT OF REFERUE DEPAULT.	:	300				\	3,206	:	:		:	31,800	:	:	:	:	:	5
CHARGES, 1896-97.	Mainten- ance and other expenses of Taluk	2	Rs.	CLECTO	CCOUNT (6						:	:	;		:	2,990	;	:	:	:	!	:
	Tankdkri ance, acce, calchen and infection of calchen and offer of calchen experied in the calchen and	ı.	Bs.	ABAD CO	CED ON A	17	52	62	2		jî	233	99	:		챦	\$8.4	21	#	91	3	37	φ.
	Collection, 1 &c., 8 &c., 8 in the right.	9	8.7	лнмер	ESTATES MAMAGED	331	, 0	25.1	3			420	203	:		115	4,257	10	233	1:	lo4	23	13
	Govern. Drent. dues.	6	# ##		ESTA	3,449	740	2,703	.9.		p ^p	5,112	:	621		368	23,001	9.3#	1,624	CSS CSS	1,515	635	202
-93	Total.	8	ž			4.00	1,912	4,133	1,146	7		21,238	6,062	1,491		3,146	20,46°	04.2	1,933	748	1,848	£98	317
RECEIPTS, 1897-99.	Total resiliza - tuent during sagr-ga,	[-	Iks			3.062	578	2,617	384	ĸ		13,165	2,418	1,491		1,36,1	48,801	629	1,812	747	1,588	863	281
Rac	Cash in hand on tst Angust 1637.	y	ż			910	336	1,456	162	:		8,073	3,644	:		2,083	21,037	101	120	-	260	H	93
	Total.	20	R.			5.059	1 00:3	3.831	186	7.		13,165	2,460	1.491		1,636	58,870	819	2,275	776	2,170	883	200
	Bavenue for collection.	4	1 2			27.5	à	10 60 60	786	2		13,105	2,456	1,491		1,483	48.778	554	2,148	733	2.046	883	93
	Out- standing halance,	6	R.			2			:	:		3	7	:		153	10.092	265	127	944	491	:	:
	Datate, owner's name, and nature of revenue management.	61			SANAND TALITA.	Chekkla (evop share)-	:	:	Langing Blinii, &c.	Lodrill (civip share)— Bai Ramba	DHANDHURA TAUCEA.	Khas (sere rates)—	: :		DHOLEA TALVEA.	Dholi Raipur (crop share)	Fangard (acre rates)	Canblida Wante (crop share)	p share)	Vautha Plant (crop share)—	:	aroda (erop share)— Baroda Tahukdars	dena Kelia Wikto (cro; hare)— ihivsingji Hathibhai

	25	47,109	18,321	150	3,891		6,50£ 1,226	797	550 1,180	5,348	6,802	25,756	44	70 556	593 204 307	4,893	3,500	1,933 575 1,994 13,929	3,908 16,1 6 0	46 5 ,731 1,031	7,150	1
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Виоска ТАССКА.	Simej (crop share)— Raesing Tejablai, &c.	vansingji Bhaisalu	Agarsing	Parbhatsing Harising	resing Abbesing	VIBANGAN TALUKA.	Gunjida (orop share). Madhaji Munaji Gopalji Anopii	Oklaji Sadaji	Dangarez (erop share)— Rupaji Kumbraji, &c. Dalaji Madhaji	Kertsing Galabang	ekarada (crop suare) Sujaji Prithiraj &c. Dhanaji Golbarang	Sadatepura (crop shure)— kadaji Kasuji, &c. Kuransung Desubbai, &e.	nini (erop share) — nirsing Harising, &	Kesraji Ravaji	Samenet (erop slave)- Sarsung Rasabbai Jivaji Galdharji Jethiji Naranji	Abdena (erop share) — Karansing Dhanaji	barsing Anopsing	Agastar (Crop shrre)- Amarsing Phriaji Banaji cadaji, ke Hiraji Karsanji	Sujayi Chandaji Kanaji Karsanji	<i>tantı Num</i> ı (crop shar Umaji Punjaji Jodhaji Joseji Ratansing Neransing	Pandr (erop share)— Samatsing Jesulaing	unbai, widowi of

21 Debts outstand-ing on 31st July 1896. 9,595 1,644 5,733 . 8 Balance outstand-ing in the villages on 31st × 8 1:11:11:1: 150 Belance in hand on 31st July 1898. 1,904 52 682 88 28 88 88 88 88 -63 : 3,462 1 236 4,724 1,444 1,105 1,296 182 e 3444 16 Miscel-lancous. UNDER SECTION 320 OF CITIL PROCEDURE CODE-continued. B. 14 ::::: :: : : *: AHMEDABAD COLLECTORATE-continued. ollection Talukdiri mine.

sc., Settlement characton Paid to thanker Officer and other creditors.

In the schulink rypenser predictions. 156 -1,400 CRLRGRS, 1897-98 1,100 Ŗŝ. ï , 18. :: 146 4 5 8 8 5 1 ĸ. 95 1,230 1,231 4 12 Govern-ment dues. Ľŝ. MANAGED 450 7,352 6,947 1,918 1,978 155 5,366 윉 Total. 00 Excentre, 1897-98, 140 1,904 3,204 3,207 1,181 1,109 Total realiza-tions during 1897-95. 23 23 57 57 69 H24 B48 B48 88 88 8 88 88 88 Cash in band on 1st Angust 1397. ei ei 2,462 EGS. и ката фана 553 13 g 3,180 | 140 275 3.504 3.507 1,261 1,157 547 1,301 Tota! a Server Ser E 2,904 1,038 229 855 \mathbf{S} 20 : £ 83888 Standing | 65 15.9 18.2 18.2 18.2 179 974 818 1 1 1111 Jiva VIRAMGAM TALCEA-continued. Vereigum None (crop el arc)—
Dajhhai Vaghibbai
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Kalhha Jayabhai Sayabhai
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Kalha Jayabhai Marabhai Estate, owner's name and nature of revenue management. Sargpura (crop share)—
"ax-at damji "Rumi Runode (crop share)—
Sardarshan Miasuleb ... GOGHA TALUEA. Çŧ _ 01 03 4 ic o ひひー01でするち **1**~ ø Ģ 0 - 21 00 -

APPENDIX V-continued.

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Badi Bajpura (crop share)— Jahunsing Merubhai Kalbha Weghabhai	::-(3rc)	Pragjibhai Bharabhai	: :a (.s. .e.	:		DEARDHUKA TÁLUKA.	Auidit Brimji (erop share)— Adamsing Kadabhas Vakhatsing Kadhahai, &o, Etimusing Vizabhai Ladhubha Nawhini Udenne Aibhni		i. &c.		: :			::			bai
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Estate, owner's name and nature of revenue management.	Out- standing balance.	Revenue for collection.	Total.	Cash in band on 1st August 1897.	Total realiza- tions during 1567-65.	Total.	Govern- ment dues.	Collection, & c. c. c. s. c. s. in the Taluka.	Talukdári Settlement Officer's establish- ment.	Mainten- ance, education and other of Taluk- dars,	Paid to creditors.	Special	Missel- laneous,	Total.	Balance in hand on 31st July 1895.	Remission.	Balance outstand- ing in the villages on 3 ist July 1808.	Debts outstand- ing on alsr July Lets.	50.8 超大压缩6.
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APPENDIX V-consigned.

				Rec	Receipts, 1896-97,	7.97.				Силиска, 1896-97.	1896-97.					~			
Estate, owner's name and nature of revenue management.	I stradic balance	Revenue for collection	Tota).	Cresh in hand on 1st.August 1s87.	Totel relies tons duving 18.6.87.	Total.	Guver ment ches.	Collection, Sec., Substrates in the Talekas.	Talrkaar Settlement Officer's estall'sh- noar	Mainten- moc, ermeation and other (xpe. ses of Tank- daes.	Paid to cred.tors,	Special.	Misecl-	Total.	Palarce in hand R on 31st July 13sf.	Remission.	Balance ontstand- ing in the villages on 31st July 1897	Dobts outstand- ing on 31st. July 1597.	Remarks.
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Gajrajgar Ishvargar	:	1,21.1	1,214	3777	1,214	2,412	:	155	13	:	1,170	;	;	1,198	1,21.1	:	1	2,095	
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APPENDIX V-continued.

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	Govern- fush dues.	6	KAIRA COLLECTORATE- TATES UNDER GUARDINS AND WARDS	767	ন্			1,839	3,403	45.		158	3,995	975 935 29	102		739
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RECHITS, 1897-38.	Total realiza- frans, darang lasi-as,	7	Rs.	6,476	Š	667.4		2,053	3,500	2,221		791	14,303	2,363 1,935 2,225	581		2 899
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APPENDIX V - concluded.

				BECE	BECEIFTS, 1897-98.	25				Cearges, 1827-19	1847-98.			:		P			
distate, owner's name and nature of revenue management	Ont- staroling tolanor-	Revenue for collection.	Total.	Cash in hand on let Aug, st	Total realiza- tions during 1831-0%	Total.	Chirepm ment ducs	Collection T Collection T Collection T Taluka.	Faltadari Settla- naent Officer's establish- naent	Mainten- aure, subsation and other ex- penses of Tulukdurs.	Pail to rieldors.	Special.	Miscol- lan ous	Total,	Balance In band Re on 31st	Remission in	orstand- or ing in the vilages or: 31st july 1895.	Debte outstand- ing on tist July 1888.	E BE ANDES.
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							Miscr	MISCRILANBOLS ESTATRS UNDER MANAGRUINT.	S ESTATE.	MUNET	MANAGRY	H.N.T.			. –				
Вводси ТАгока.			# #	Rs.	Rs.	Br.	R.	Ra.	Its,	Ŗ,	ğ.	₩.	.; -	Its.	χ. 	Iks.	13.	Rs.	
Jhrнor (acra razes).— Ramsing Khunansing Dajibaya Sardarsing	88	8.021	8.048 1.288	1,275	8,037	16.200 9.255.g	253	267	123	7,217	(Z)	1,100	12 01	9,185 1,440	7.024	п ::	::	::	
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Sarod (sore rates)—	11 935	27.75	39.724	4,10S	25,333	29,746	9,367	2,508	619	3,510		6,855	1,847	21,136	5,630	:	1.4,386	÷	
	1,323				2.228	3,971	665G 426	22.8	25	550 214	1,0:2 3×0	150	ê ;	1,326	18%	1,000	3,002	::	
ANOD TALDEA.								The same of the sa		1	3			-			_		
;	424	1,132	1,556	127	1,216	1,319	130	61	27	200	:	60	81	1,052	291	:	340	:	
Mingdm (acre rates)— Raumalsingji Dolatsingji	:	4,187	4,187		8,937	3,937	1,038	232	:	:	:	;	:	1,270	2.667	:	3	:	
VAGRI TÁLUKA.			-									-		•	****	_			
Dekey (acre rates) -	9.816	13.086	15.432	5,956	11,834	17,790	3,957	306	250	2,733	:	4,854	6	12,737	5,053	813	2,786	:	
				1,36,1	514,01	11,779	4,313	837	174	1,378	g	1,819	99	8,674	3,105	4.07	2,669	;	
Total of Broach District	34,157	1,74,774	2,08,931	1,79,198	1,66,970	3,16,168	40,516	12,144	2,774	25,685	3,554	30,715	5,352	1,20,440	2,25,728	3,893	38,068	i	
Graud Total of all three districts, 1,02,184	1,02,184	6,65,877	6,65,877 [7,68,061	4,93,940	6,24,603	11,18,543	1,93,887	42,468	11,445	71,835	1,31,981	70.116	41,191	5,62,691	5,55,852	29,878	1,13,580	:	
	_																		1

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M, Talukdari Settlement Officer, Gujarát.

APPENDIX VI.

List of Civil Suits.

No.	Name of Plaintiff.	Name of Defendant.	Subject.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
		Suits pending at the	CLOSE OF LAST YEAR. d District.	
1	Magaulal Bhaishankar.	The Collector of Ahmedahad as Administrator of Gángad Estate.	To recover Rs. 46,277-9-10 on account of pay, &c., alleged to be due to plaintiff from the Gangad Estate.	
2		minor, by his guardian the Collector of Ahmedabad and 27 other Girásias of	ghabbai, deceased. The	tiff to the High Court against the decision of the
3	Juvansing Bhaisaheb .			
4	Maneklal Bhagyandas and others.	The Collector of Ahmed- ahad as guardian of the estate of mino: Mohan Nathu of Navda and Bas Suraj, widow of Maganlal Lakhmichand.	account debt,	The lower Court decreed in plaintiff's favour, but in appeal the claim against the minor was rejected.
5	Maganlal Panachand of Mátar.		Money claim on bonds for Rs. 122.	Decree in plaintiff's favour was passed in lower Court, but in appeal the claim against the minor was re- jected.
6	Thakor Sursingji Da- jiraj of Utelia, minor, by his Administrator Meghabhai Ratan- sing.		To establish that Government have no right to levy Jama on certain alienated and waste lands in the villages of his Dhoika Estate.	[
7	Parsotam Moti of Bháila, Táluka Dhoi- ka.			Pending.
8	Lavjibhai Dipchand of Koth.	abad as Administrator of	Money claim for Rs. 1,397.	Pending.
9	Magaulul Panachand of Mátar.	the Gángad Estate. The Collector of Ahmedabad as guardian of the minor Kasalsing Shivsing of Baroda.	i	The plaintiff obtained de- cree in the lower Court, but in appeal the claim was rejected.

APPENDIX VI .- continued.

No.	Name of Plaintiff.	Name of Defendant.	Subject.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
		i	se of Last Year - continued. District.	
10	Thakor Mohansingji Hamirsingji of Má- tar.	The Collector of Broach as guardian of minor Chan-	To establish his title to the	the Assistant Judge, F. P.,
		New Suits filed duri	ng the year 1897-98.	
		Akmedubad	District.	
11	Gordhandas Kanji ot Dhandhuka.	The Collector of Ahmed- abad as guardian of miner Gagubba Shivsingji of Pipli.		Decree for the plaintiff has been passed.
12	Banubha Kuversing and Adubha Kuver- sing of Ránpur.	abad as guardian of the minors Bapuji Satbha	To cancel certain partition which the plaintiff alleges to have been illegally made. The claim is valued at Rs. 130.	
13	Chimanlal Chhaganlal of Dholka.	abad as guardian of the minor Kasalsing Shivsing of Baroda, 2 Bái Baluba.	o arre	Pending.
14	Kasalsing Najibhai of Bhadiad,	abad as guardian of the	To take an account of the income collected by the defendant of the plaintiff's property.	
15	Maganlal Panachand of Mátar.	The Collector of Ahmedabad as guardian of the minor Kasalsing Shivsing of Baroda.	Money claim for Rs. 599	Pending.
16	Kuber Amratlal, heir to the deceased Am- ratlal Bhagwan of Prantij.	abad as guardian of the		The First Class Subordinate Judge gave decree in plaintiff's favour. An appeal has been filed in the High Court by defendant against the decision. It is pending.

BIIIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M, Talukdari Settlement Officer, Gujarát.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the collection and expenditure of the Local Funds in the Tálukdári villages of the Ahmedabád and Kaira Districts.

Name of T	Sáluka		Amount of Local Fund	AMOUNT OF LOCAL FUND EXPENDED) .
Name of 1	Blues.		collected.	Object. Rs.	Total.
		-	Rs.	Ahmedábád District.	Rs.
Dholk a		•••	13,005	New buildings and repairs to school-houses 86 Repairs to Dharamsálás 31 Deepening of tanks 3,72 Repairs to troughs, &c 6 Building of wells and repairs to . 1,17	4 0 7
Dhandhuka		•••	12,042	Repairs to school-houses 21 Do. to Dharamsálás 44 Deepening of tanks 3,90 Construction of wells 81	0 8 4
Viramgám	•••	•••	3,591	Repairs to schools 33 Do. to Dharamsálás 21 Do. to tanks 21 Bailding of wells and repairs to . 2,18	0
Sánand		•••	3,636		2 9 5
Gogha	•	•••	2,293	Repairs to schools	6 0 7
	Total		34,567		18,422
				Kaira District.	
Thásra	•••		959	Digging of tank 1,15	5 1,155
Borsad		• • •	2,443	Building of wells and repairs to	1 2 3
Mátar	•••	•••	1,005 {	Repairs to Dharamsálás 2 Do. to country tracts 14	
A'nand	•••		1,579 {	Repairs to tanks 41 Do. to roads 15	
Kapadvanj			79	None	
	Total	•	6,065		4,70



No. 2222.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th March 1899.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 3998, dated 20th October 1898—Forwarding with his remarks a letter No. 253, dated 25th August 1898, from the Talukdari Settlement Officer, who submits his report on the Administration of the Talukdari Settlement Department for the year 1897-98.

RESOLUTION.—Mr. Bhimbhái Kirpárám has submitted a full and interesting, if somewhat lengthy, report. His tour was interrupted by his deputation to superintend the plague cordon established along the Mahi river, but he did not allow the ordinary administration of his Department to suffer in consequence. He paid due attention to the inspection of boundary marks in tálukdári villages, and visited the Mámlatdárs' kacheris in seven tálukás.

2. The number of estates managed by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer under the Encumbered Estates Acts during the year under report was 65 against 76 in 1896-97. Two estates in the Ahmedabad District were released from the operation of the Act during the year. The total income of the estates during 1897-98 was less than that of the preceding year by Rs. 39,402, but the amount paid out of it towards the settlement of debt exceeded the disbursement for the same purpose in 1896-97 by Rs. 6,407. The details for both years are given in the following table:—

				Income realised	Payments towards debts out of income		Debts outstanding at the close of the year	
	Year.	Year.		including past year's closing balance in hand.	To private creditors.	To Govern- ment on account of advances,	To private creditors.	To Govern- ment on account of advances.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97	• • •	•••	***	1,54,450	6,059	25,761	50,071	2,57,775
1897-98	•••	•••	•••	1,15,048	5,398	32,829	44,673	2,37,581

The liabilities of those estates which are mentioned in paragraph 3 of the Resolution on the report for 1896-97 have further increased during the year under report as shown below:—

71.1	Liabilities at end of			
Estate.			1896-97.	1897-98.
			Rs.	Rs.
Bágad-Part	•••	•••	8,585	8, 84 4
Kokharnesh-Part	•••	•••	1,787	1,837
Janjharka-Part	***	***	12,936	13,496

Judging from the observations in paragraphs 34 and 35 of Mr. Bhimbhái's report, the repayment of the debts which encumber these estates out of current revenues must be well nigh hopeless. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer should lose no time in making a final settlement of their affairs on the most advantageous

3. The total income of all other estates under the management of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, including past year's balance in hand, was Rs. 10,03,495 during the year under report against Rs. 8,89,228 in the preceding year. The payments to creditors in 1897-98 amounted to Rs. 93,754 or 9.3 per cent. of the income—a proportion which is slightly higher than that (8.7 per cent.) attained in 1896-97 but less than the average (10.9 per cent.) of the preceding three years, as shown by the following figures:—

	<u> </u>			Income. Payments.		Percentage.
				Rs.	Rs.	
1893-94	•••			6,48,924	79,615	12-2
1894-95	•••	•••		7,93,862	81,461	10.2
1895-96	•••	***	•	7,27,421	76,018	10.4
1896-97		***	•••	8,89,228	77,643	8.7
1897-98	•••	•••		10,03,495	93,754	9.3

4. The gross demand and the actual collections for all the estates under the Talukdari Settlement Officer in 1897-98 are compared below with the figures for the preceding year:—

	Year.		Gross demand.	Amount collected.	Percentage of collection to demand.	
			Rs.	Rs.		
1896-97	•••	•••	7,28,630	6,19,276	84.9	
1897-98	•••	•••	7,68,061	6,24,603	81.3	

The decrease in the percentage of collection is attributed to the fact that considerable outstandings were written off the accounts of estates brought under management during the year, inquiry having shown that they were irrecoverable. Government approve of the Talukdári Settlement Officer's intention to exhibit separately in future the figures for current and past years. The percentages of establishment charges and of local expenses of collection to the actual realizations were 1.8 and 6.8 respectively against 2.1 and 7.2 in the preceding year. The continued reduction in these percentages is a satisfactory evidence of economical management.

- 5. It is satisfactory to learn that the litigation in regard to the succession to the Gángad Estate—the most important of the Minors' estates in the charge of the Tálukdari Settlement Officer—is at an end, and that in accordance with the scheme sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 1252—16-Confl., dated 18th February 1898, the Tálukdári Settlement Officer has been able to effect a compromise with the creditors of the estate resulting in the reduction of the total debt from Rs. 2,68,175 to Rs. 1,57,000. Mr. Bhimbhái hopes to liquidate the whole debt including interest within a period of twelve years and to hand over the estate unencumbered to the Thákor on his attaining his majority.
- 6. In future reports the Tálukdári Settlement Officer should notice at length the success of the *Puláchhut* system under which embarrassed estates are given over temporarily into the hands of the creditor. Mr. Bhimbhái thinks the system most advantageous and contemplates employing it generally. The Commissioner points out that it is liable to abuse. This liability it no doubt shares with any system of alienation. The usufructuary mortgage for a limited term of years is, however, widely recognised as the description of temporary alienation most favourable to the debtor.

- 7. The remarks made by Mr. Bhimbhái in paragraphs 98 and 99 of his report on the education and training of the sons of the Gujarát Tálukdárs are sensible and have the concurrence of Government. The proposal to make special provision for the enlistment in the Police of young Thákors of limited means will be considered by Government when Mr. Bhimbhái submits his detailed scheme.
- 8. Among the important administrative steps of the year may be mentioned the preparation and submission to Government of the reports relating to the revised jama settlement of Dhandhuka and Sánand. The proposals made in these reports were accepted by Government in all their main features, and the increase over the existing jama secured to Government was 13 per cent. in the case of Dhandhuka and 22.9 per cent. in the case of Sánand.
- 9. The facts and figures adduced by Mr. Bhimbhai in regard to the working of the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act VI of 1888 clearly show that the Act is achieving its object and that its provisions are exercising a salutary effect both on the Tálukdárs and on the money-lenders. The number of estates (31) brought under management during the year far exceeds all previous record. This is a notable fact upon which Government would have expected some comment from the Commissioner. The fact can fairly be accepted as gratifying evidence of the growing appreciation by the Tálukdárs of the benefits to be derived from Government management and their confidence in the Tálukdári Settlement Officer. Another interesting fact unnoticed by the Commissioner is the successful introduction by Mr. Bhimbhái of the bighoti or cash-per-acre system of rent payment into many estates in lieu of the pre-existing system of bhág-batái or crop-share. The Talukdari Settlement Officer should be requested to consider and report how far it would be desirable and practicable to proceed a step further, and introduce detailed survey of tenants' holdings. There are obvious reasons for expecting that such a measure would be beneficial to tenant and Talukdar alike. The existing law provides for the separate record of only the Talukdar's estate. It may be necessary to consider the advisability of legislating to provide for the survey and record of the tenants' holdings, and of the rents payable by them to the talukdars, the character of their tenures and the like. The mode in which the cost of such surveys should be defrayed will also require careful consideration.
- 10. Mr. Bhimbhái's report evinces a high degree of administrative ability. His interest in his work and activity are unabated. His ready and capable assistance in the organisation and supervision of the Mahi cordon in addition to his other duties will be noticed by Government in the General Department (Plague).

H. S. LAWRENCE, Under Secretary to Government.

To The Commissioner, N. D., The Collector of Ahmedabad, The Collector of Kaira, The Collector of Broach, The Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Land | The Survey Commissioner and Director With copies of Records and Agriculture, the Report. The Accountant General, The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, The Political Department of the Secretariat, The Judicial Department of the Secretariat, The General Department of the Secretariat, The General Department of the Secretariat (Plague). The Government of India, The Secretary of State for India. By letter.

No. of 1899.



Remarks of the Commissioner, N. D., on the Administration Report of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for the year 1897-98.

No. 3998 of 1898.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

Ahmedabad, 20th October 1898.

Forwarded to Government.

- 2. Mr. Bhimbhai Kirparam remained in charge of the office throughout the year.
- 3. The noteworthy event of the year was the presentation of an address of welcome by the representative Tálukdárs of Gujarát to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the occasion of his visit to Ahmedabad in August 1897. The loyal sentiments expressed in the address are creditable to the Tálukdárs and show that they appreciate the liberal spirit in which Government look after their welfare.
- 4. Mr. Bhimbhai's tour was interfered with, owing to plague work with which he was entrusted on the Mahi river. He visited the talukas of Sanand and Virangam in the Ahmedabad District, and many parts of the Kaira Collectorate. He seems to have paid particular attention to the condition and grievances of the Koli Thakardas of Chuval in the Virangam Taluka. It appears that family disputes and expensive litigations have well nigh ruined these Thakardas, who are in great need of the assistance and advice of the Talukdari Settlement Officer. It is satisfactory to note that Mr. Bhimbhai is hopeful of an early settlement of the matter. The question of increased rental to be levied from the occupants of the Chuval Koli holdings, alluded to in paragraph 9 of the report, will require careful handling, as the ignorant Kolis are likely to regard any such attempt as an encroachment on their cherished rights.
- 5. The account given under the heading of the "Mahi cordon" of the measures adopted for preventing the spread of plague from the south side of the Mahi river is interesting. While on this duty, Mr. Bhimbhai was able to induce the Talukdars of 18 Mehwasi villages on the north bank of the Mahi river to hand over the management of their estates to the Talukdari Officer under Section 28 of the Talukdari Act.
- 6. The season was, on the whole, favourable. After a series of bad years the year was one of plenty. Prices were low owing to plague, which prevented the cultivators from taking their produce to the best available market. The rice crop in the Sanand and other talukas depends very much on heavy falls of rain at certain periods, and, if these fail, the crop is more or less a failure, even though the rainfall may be up to the average. Mr. Bhimbhai therefore proposes to convert some rice into dry-crop land; but the average cultivator is a shrewd man and knows very well what kind of crop would pay him best, and it will be as well to let him alone.
- 7. The number of estates of all descriptions under the management of the Talukdari Officer has fallen from 537 in 1896-97 to 479 in 1897-98. Two of the estates in Ahmedabad were released during the year from the operation of Act VI of 1862. The result of the management compares favourably with that of the last year. The average payment towards the liquidation of debts was 10.6 per cent. as against 7.7 last year. The percentage of debt reduced was 6.5 against 4.6. Twenty-four estates have made fair progress in paying off their debts. Six estates have however disappointed the expectations formed of them at the time of making advances. It seems that exaggerated estimates of their annual income were made at the time of taking over their management, but on actual experience it has been found that the revenues of these six estates are far below the liabilities which should be discharged every year. This state of things requires close attention and, if the estates do not show any elasticity in their revenue collections, the only remedy will be to sell off some portions of them for the payment of their debts.

- 8. In Kaira and Broach, no estates were released during the year. The financial position of the 24 estates in Kaira and 2 in Broach, which are under management, is sound. The Kaira estates paid off, on an average, 16 per cent. of their debts. By far the largest payment was made to Government as there is a prior claim over private creditors. Debt was reduced to the extent of 11.3 per cent. In Broach no payment remains due to Government. 8.1 per cent. of debts due was paid to private creditors. The year's percentage is much lower than that of last year, as the large estate of Khandali was released during the preceding year.
- The number of minors' estates under management is 34. The number of minors is 48, of whom 40 are in Ahmedabad, 3 in Kaira and 5 in Broach. Sixteen estates are unencumbered and 18 are in debt. The most important estates, except Gangad and Dakor, are free from liabilities of any sort. Gangad is one of the three estates handed over to the department during the year under the Minors Act. Previously it was managed under Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code. Its history is a peculiar one, and the succint account given in the report of the vicissitudes through which it has passed shows that unscrupulous persons find it easy to ruin a fine estate by playing upon the ignorance and obduracy of its would-be possessors. When this estate come into the charge of the Settlement Department, its debts amounted to Rs. 2,68,175. The settlement of such a large debt was not an easy task. Certain proposals were made in 1892 to reduce the amount, but they had to be abandoned as impracticable. It is however gratifying to observe that at the termination of all suits in October 1897, the Talukda i Settlement Officer has been able to effect a compromise with the ereditors, with the result that the total debt has been reduced from Rs. 2,68,175 to Rs. 1,57,000, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,11,175. A suit filed by one Maganlal Bhaishakar for Rs. 46,200 has also been compromised for Rs. 10,000. The total sum to be paid to the creditors therefore amounts to Rs. 1,67,000. Of this amount, Rs. 50,000 have already been paid, and it is proposed to pay off the remainder by raising loans, which it is expected will be discharged with interest within a period of 12 years.
- 10. The Dakor estate is still in a hopeless condition owing to protracted and ruinous litigation which prevents the liquidation of the debts, until its final termination. The Shevak's appeal to the Privy Council is still pending. The rules framed by the District Court for the management of the temple also still await final approval.
- 11. All the other estates are more or less in a flourishing condition. The total revenue of all the estates together amounted to Rs. 1,69,376 against Rs. 1,53,408 in 1896-97. Rs. 83,400 have been invested in Government securities and Rs. 2,18,233 in landed property. The proposal to spend the surplus balances on remunerative works and on making advances to cultivators is a good one, and it is hoped that it will be carried into effect. The system of giving loans from one estate to another on good security is undoubtedly beneficial to both the parties concerned.
- The number of estates managed under Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code was 297. 49 estates were released during the year and 15 new ones were taken charge of. There were five estates under attachment under Section 504 of the Civil Procedure Code at the end of the year. No addition or reduction in such estates has taken place. The total amount of debts due on the decrees transferred under Section 520, together with the claims recorded under Section 322A of the Civil Procedure Code, amounts to Rs. 7,96,873. Out of this large sum, Rs. 1,42,835 are due by five estates in the Viramgám Táluka. These estates again show, like the estate of Gangad above referred to, that family feuds and ruinous legal proceedings have reduced their owners to a state of semi-destitution. It is feared that if the Settlement Department is not able to effect an amicable compromise with the greedy creditors, the Thákardás will be irretrievably ruined and will have to earn their livelihood by manual labour. It is hoped that the Settlement Officer will not allow these matters to drift to such a pass. For this state of things the Tálukdárs have to thank themselves to a certain extent, as they were parties to collusive decrees. The chicanery of the two money-lenders, named in paragraph 73 of the report, is, however, mainly

responsible for the ruin of the Thákardás. It is a pity that such men cannot be brought to justice, owing to the inherent impossibility of proving the fraudulent nature of such transactions.

- It is satisfactory to observe that the Bhankhoda estate, which is one of the five that have been victims of the frauds of the money-lenders, is in a fair way of redeeming its past by the sale of half of a village to the Patdi Darbár, which owns the other half. On the other hand, the estates of Sadátpura, Chhamár, and Gunjálá are hopelessly involved, and it will take many years to extricate them from their present indebtedness. The system of Puláchhut or the free usufructory enjoyment of the whole estate by the creditors for a stipulated term may possibly afford relief to them. But in cases of heavy debts like that of Sadátpura—Rs. 1,68,000—with a small annual income of Rs. 5,000, such a course is not likely to be of much use to the estate as more than 30 years would be required to clear off the debt. It is not desirable to place the estate for such a long period in the hands of creditors, who are likely to impoverish the lands, as the period of release draws to a close. If the Tálukdári Settlement officer succeeds in his hope of inducing the creditors to reduce their claims from Rs. 1,68,000 to Rs. 45,000, it will be a great relief to the estate and at the same time it will prove the truth of that officer's remarks as to fictitious debts, swollen by the simplicity and ignorance of the Thákardás. The prospects of the other estates are hopeful, except that of Bayliari in the Dhandhuka Táluka.
- 14. Under the head "Miscellaneous Estates," that of Gamph is the largest. It is heavily embarrassed, but has received great relief by the arrangement sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 8435, dated 19th November 1897, by which two of its best villages have been saved from passing into the bands of its former creditor, the Swami Narayen Maharaj. Chhasiáná in the Dhandhuka Táluka has fallen a prey to the contention of two rival claimants. After suits, which lasted for years, were decided in the Agency Courts of Káthiáwár, the scene of the dispute has been transferred to the British Civil Court. The estate of Chándná appears to be peculiarly unfortunate. Its income is decreasing. Land assessed at Rs. 469 has gradually been thrown up by cultivators. No reason has been given in the report for the relinquishment of the land, but it is probably due to floods in the river Vátrak. The estate of Sárod in Broach promises to turn out successful in its endeavour to discharge its liabilities.
- There are 357 Tálukdári villages in Ahmedabad under the Revenue charge of the Tálukdári Officer. Their revenue, including Local Funds, amounts to Rs. 4,00,478. The whole of it has been collected, except Rs. 7,587 in Dhandhuka, and Rs. 784 in Dholka. The arrears in Dhandhuka are solely on account of the village of Návdá. The income of this village is far below the amount of claims which it has to meet, and it is unable to pay the Government dues. Rs. 4,640 on account of 18.6-97 have been written off, but the case is still worse during the year under report. After paying the Garasiás' chowth and the expenses of management, there will remain a balance of Rs. 1,512 for the part payment of the Government demand. A sum of Rs. 6,075 will, therefore, have to be written off by Government as irrecoverable. This unsatisfactory state of things has been going on for years and the Tálukdári Settlement Officer might devise some means by which a stoppage might be put to the present system of annually writing off Government dues. The outstandings in Dholka are also due to similar causes, but the amount from the three estates mentioned in the report are small and will, it is hoped, be recovered in the course of time.
- 16. The affairs of Aniáli-Káthi are still in the same state of bitter hostility between the Káthis and Sheth Tribhovandás Jádavji. The latter was tried on a charge of abetment of the murder of a Káthi, but was acquitted. This trial has, it is said, induced the Sheth to think of selling the village, but unless the Káthis' claims are conceded, there is no likelihood of any peace between them and the owner of the village, whoever he may happen to be.
- 17. The Local Fund collections in Ahmedabad amounted to Rs. 34,567 and in Kaira to Rs. 6,065. The expenditure in the Tálukdári villages was Rs. 18,422 in

Ahmedabad and Rs. 4,704 in Káira, being 53.3 and 77.5 per cent. respectively of the income. The Local Boards of the two districts have paid much attention to the improvement of the Tálukdári villages. The increased expenditure on water-supply in the Ahmedabad District is satisfactory as the deficiency of water is much felt in many villages. Some account of the experimental wells in two villages, alluded to in paragraph 81 of last year's report, should have been given in this report as it would be interesting to learn how far the experiment has proved successful.

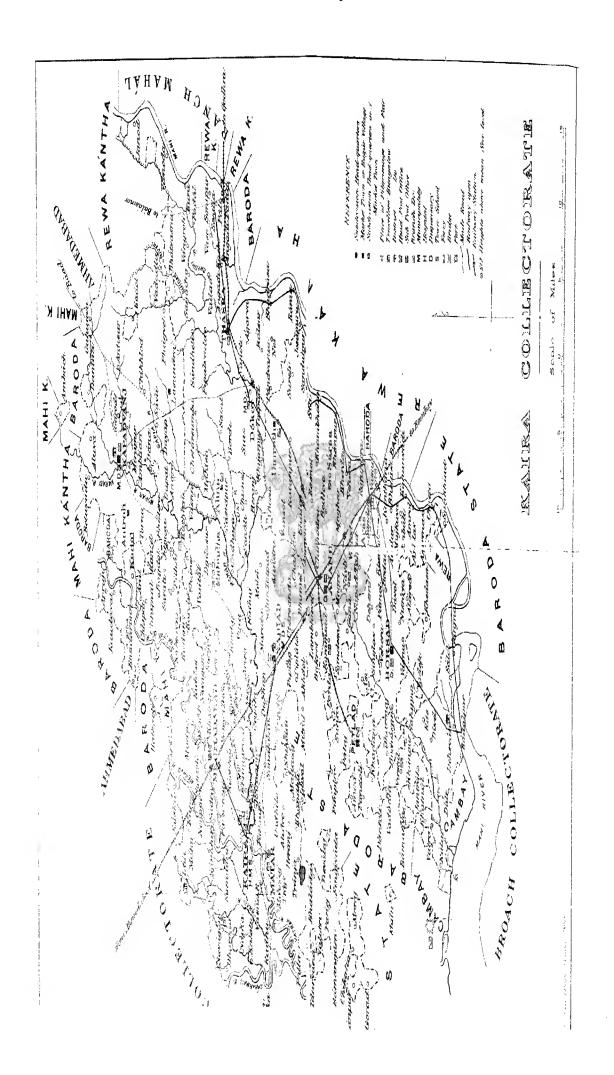
- 18. The inspection of boundary marks received proper attention. It is satisfactory to note that the marks were found to be in good order. The entire programme of the work could not, however, be carried out owing to the employment of several inspecting Kárkúns on plague work.
- 19. Mr. Bhimbhai visited several Maulatdárs' offices and found the work satisfactory. He also supervised the destruction of useless papers in the Λ 'nand Kacheri. Information as to the period up to which the work of destroying the records has been brought up would be useful and should be given in future reports.
- 20. The education of minors and Tálukdárs has been making fair progress. The minor Thákor of Kervádá attends the Rájkumár College at Rájkot and the Thákor of Mátar the Wadhwán Tálukdári Sehool. Other boys attend the schools at Ahmedabad and other places. The proposal of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer to divide the Tálukdárs into three classes for providing education for them according to their income and the importance of their estates, seems unobjectionable and may be followed. The association of young Thákors, about to attain majority, with the Managers of their estates in order to learn work, is a step in the right direction. Such a training will stand them in good stead, when they commence to look after their own affairs. The suggestion that educated sons of Tálukdárs and Bháyáts who have to win their own bread should be employed in the Police Department, can be considered, when the detailed scheme promised by the Tálukdári Officer is submitted.
- 21. The number of decrees for execution was 887 against 925 last year. Of these, 626 were kept for departmental management, 21 were under process of sale, 129 were under inquiry, and 111 were returned to the Courts. Deducting the 111 decrees returned to the Courts, the total number was 776 for the aggregate amount of Rs. 10,35,161. The amount paid to the creditors was Rs. 68,523, the percentage being 5.9 against 5.0 in 1896-97. The amount of decrees for debts incurred on personal security is larger than those for debts secured by mortgage. The number of decrees for debts contracted after Act VI of 1888 came into force, is much less than those previous to the passing of the Act. This fact shows that the Act has been a great advantage to the Tálukdárs. The amount of claims which remained unsatisfied at the end of the year was Rs. 7,96,873. The amount realized by the management of the estates under attachment in execution of decrees and remitted to the Civil Courts was Rs. 36,595. No estate was sold in execution of decrees.
- 22. The result of the suits decided has been generally favourable to the Department. The total number of suits at the end of the year was ten.
- 23. The financial result of the management of the estates is satisfactory. The total realizations were Rs. 11,18,543, out of which Rs. 4,30,710 were paid for Government dues and other charges, and Rs. 1,31,981 were paid to creditors, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,55,852. Remissions to the extent of Rs. 29,878 were made for various reasons, such as the badness of the season, poverty of the cultivators and admission of claims to lands in dispute. The outstanding balances at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,13,580. The largest outstandings are in Ahmedabad. A large portion of the balances will have to be written-off, after inquiries into the different circumstances of each case are completed. Some arrears have been postponed on account of a succession of bad seasons. The average percentage of the expenses of management to realizable revenue and to actual collection is 7.0 and 8.6 respectively. This percentage is lower than that of last year.

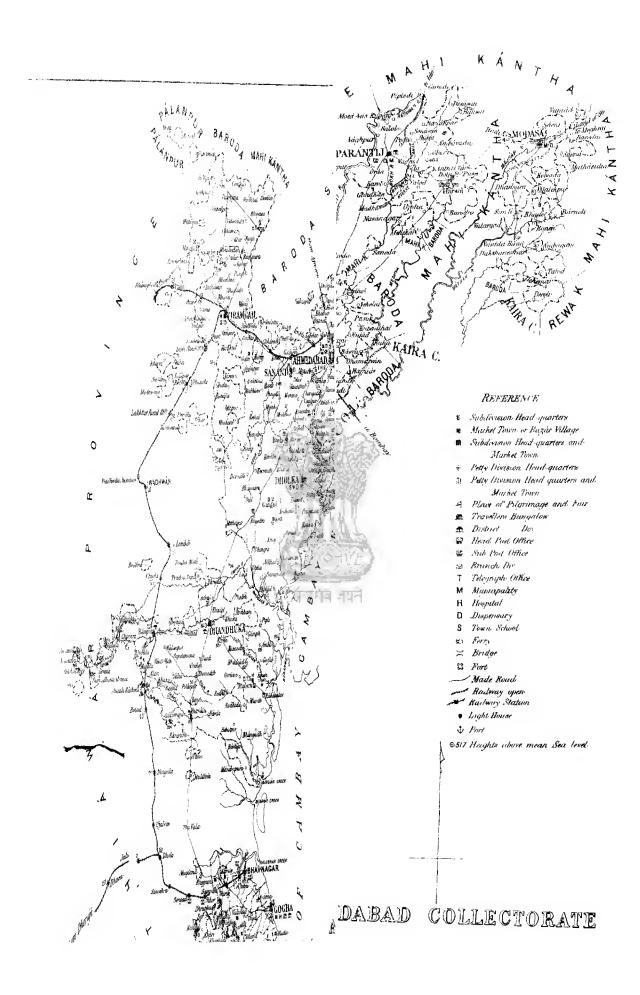
- 24. The account given of the working of the Gujarát Tálukdárs Act is encouraging. Since the passing of Act VI of 1888, mortgages and sales have considerably decreased. The Tálukdárs do not run into debts on the slightest pretext and the mency-lenders have become more cautious in their dealings with them. In nine cases sanction was given, under Section 31, to borrow Rs. 22,975. Twenty applications were refused. Scarching inquiries are made by the Settlement Officer before sanctioning or refusing each application for a loan, with a view to check reckless borrowing. The instances of the Thákors of Katosan and Gámph, quoted in the report, show that a beneficial influence is exercised by the Settlement Department. Under Section 28 of the Act, 31 estates were transferred to the department for management at the request of the Tálukdárs themselves. It is satisfactory to note that the Tálukdars continue to take interest in their estates after they are handed over for management, and that their aid and advice is sought in all important matters.
- 25. There were 14 partition cases for disposal during the year. In two cases, the parties were referred to the Civil Courts. In seven cases, the parties were advised to come to an amicable settlement, and the remaining five were postponed pending the inspection of the lands in dispute.
- 26. The marriage expenses reform movement has not made any progress. The Tálukdárs of Gujarát are not sufficiently influential to take a lead in the matter. They look to their brethren in Káthiáwád to take the initiative in the desired reform.
- 27. The boundary dispute between Manipur of the Sánand Táluka and the Gackwari village of Palodia has not yet been settled owing to the inertness of the Baroda officials. The disputes with the Cambay Darbár also remain unsettled, pending the production of proofs asserting the Naváb's rights.
- 28. The report, on the whole, shows satisfactory results, and the Department continues to exert itself in the interests of the Tálukdárs. Mr. Bhimbhai has carried on his work during the year with tact and ability, and has in addition done good work in connection with the Mahi Cordon and the prevention of plague.

विद्यापिक जपनी

H. F. SILCOCK, Acting Commissioner, N. D.







ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TÁLUKDÁRI SETTLEMENT OFFICER



THE REAL PROPERTY.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1898-99.

No. 275 of 1899.

From

BHIMBHÁI KIRPARÁM,

Tálukdári Settlement Officer,

Gujarát;

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THE HONOURABLE MR. F. S. P. LELY, I. C. S., Commissioner N. D.

Ahmedabad, 14th September 1899.

SIR.

I have the honour to submit the following Report on the administration of the Talukdari Settlement Department for the year 1898-99.

2. I held charge of the office throughout the year.

Annual Tour.

- 3. I commenced my tour in November in the Virangam Taluka. Encamping at six central places I visited most of the Chuval villages in November and December and arranged for the proper management of the large estates which have come under Government control under Section 28 of the Talukdari Act. While travelling in the Chuval, I took the opportunity of settling the complicated question of the Koli holdings and arranging for the introduction of the bighoti, acreage system, in some of the important estates. Details of these measures are given in paragraph 61 below. After finishing this work I returned to head-quarters about the 23rd December last to prepare the special reports and returns on the working of the Talukdari Acts required by Government, and again left for the district at the end of January.
- 4. I spent February and March in the talukas of Dholka, Dhandhuka, and the peta Mahal of Gogha, and disposed of some boundary disputes and partition suits after personal enquiries on the spot. I also arranged for the introduction of the bighoti system in the large and important estate of Gámph in Dhandhuka. The real cause of the impoverished condition of most of the Gogha Tálukdárs, as I learnt from enquiries during my tour in the Gogha Mahal, is the greed and covetousness of their rich and powerful neighbours in Bhávnagar who have acquired and are still acquiring under the most plausible pretext every convenient plot of ground from these poor and guileless Tálukdárs. Resistance, or even a semblance of it, to these wealthy neighbours is impossible, unless we ourselves interfere firmly and judiciously to save the Tálukdárs from their present unfortunate and difficult situation. I am now seriously considering this matter, and hope to be able to settle it satisfactorily to the Tálukdárs ere long.
- 5. I visited Sánand and Parántij in May and remained at head-quarters in April to prepare and submit proposals for the revised jama of the Tálukdári estates of the Panch Maháls. I had also to draw up a memorandum on the vantás in Tálukdári villages, which involved a careful reading of the voluminous old records on the subject at head-quarters. I went to Bombay twice in connection with the Gángad and Mátar appeals in the High Court. The Tálukdári estates in the Kaira District having been all visited by me last year while I was there on plague duty, my tour this year was confined mainly to the important tálukas of the Ahmedabad District, where my chief work lay and where I was unable to go last year on account of plague work in Kaira. Maps showing my tour are appended.

The Season

6. The season of 1898-99 promised well at first, the rains having set in about the 10th June with every promise of a copious and seasonable fall. The

cultivators set to work merrily, and in anticipation of a favourable season and a plentiful outturn commenced their operations on a more extensive scale. The rains, however, proved insufficient in August and ceased almost entirely after a heavy fall during the short interval between the 11th and 18th of September. As a result the late crops suffered seriously. In many parts of the districts of Broach, Kaira, and Ahmedabad the average rainfall was higher than that of the preceding year, but, as it was unevenly distributed, the crops suffered in some places. The Dhandhuka Táluka suffered the most by want of rain for the rabi crops; wheat and bájri, spiked millet, were six and three annas only in the rupee. The intense cold in the latter part of the winter also proved injurious to the rabi crops in Broach and other places. In Kaira the yield of bájri and bavta, thick-skinned millet, which form the staple food of the poor classes, was good, varying from 14 to 16 annas in the rupee.

- 7. Most of the Tálukdárs suffered to an appreciable extent from the effects of the low prices which prevailed during the year. The income of the Tálukdárs who receive rent in kind was considerably reduced, and this fact, coupled with the unfavourable monsoon of the current year, accounts for the short recoveries of the Government jama and the instalments due under Act VI of 1862.
- 8. The subjoined table shows the total number and the revenue of estates of all descriptions under management, and of the Tálukdári villages in Ahmedabad under revenue charge in the year under report:—

1-20 g	Num	ber.	Aggregate Revenue for collection.		
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	
Ahmedabad Tálukdárs under Act VI of 1862, Appendix I Ahmedabad Tálukdárs removed from Act VI of	38	36	Rs. 47,303	Rs. 42,067	
1862, but continued under management Appendix I-A Kaira Thákors under Act XXI of 1881	1 1	1	17,500	25,001	
Kaira Thákors under Act XXI of 1881 Appendix II	24	20	49,418	49,814	
dix 111	.] 2	2	8,651	7,739	
Minors' estates under Guardian and Wards Act VIII of 1890	. 34	35	1,93,745	1,92,693	
Estates managed by agreement and under Act Vi 1888 Estates managed under attachment for default	. 41	92	2,58,851	3,15 ,2 28	
&c., under Section 144, Land Revenue Code		20	96,556	95,445	
(a) Managed under Section 320, Civil Procedure Code	. 297 . 21	282	1,01,536	92,240 	
Estates managed under Section 504 of Civi Procedure Code	5	G	11,971	11,508	
Total	479	494	7,68,061	8,06,734	
Amount realized by sale under decrees Tálukdári villages under revenue charge			4,00,478	4,11,917	

Encumbered Estates in Ahmedabad.

9. At the end of 1897-98 there were 36 estates under management under Act VI of 1862. No estate has been released during the year under report and the number under management therefore remains the same as in the previous year. There was only one estate remaining under the control of this Department at the end of 1897-98, owing to its indebtedness to Government, though

it was released from management under the Act. Of the 37 estates at present under management as shown in Appendices I and I-A,

- 16 are managed directly by this office;
- 20 are managed by the Tálukdárs under the supervision of this office, and
 - 1 is managed by creditors under a special arrangement.

37

10. The financial position of all the encumbered estates in Ahmedabad is

	1897-98.	1098-99.
Total debt outstanding at the commencement of the year Added during the year	Rs. 1,84,626	Rs. 1,72,576 1,021
]	1,84,626	1,73,597
Paid during the year— Towards reduction of debt Do. interest on loans	12,050 7,629	5,589 6,228
	19,679	11,817
Balance	1,72,576	1,68,008

shown in Appendices I and I-A. An abstract of these statements is contained in Appendix IV. This shows that Rs. 2,103 were paid to private creditors and Rs. 9,714 to Government, and that a sum of Rs. 1,68,008 still remains unpaid. Of this amount Rs. 25,400 are due to private creditors and Rs. 1,42,608 to Government. The payments made on account of debt settlement during the two years 1897-98 and 1898-99 are shown in the marginal table. The average payment during the year is 6.8

per cent. of the total sum due at the beginning of the year against 10.6 per cent. in the last year, the percentage of debt reduced being 3.2 against 6.5.

11. The small percentage is due to the fact that the Talukdars, particularly those in the Dhandhuka Taluka, were unable to pay their instalments owing to the insufficiency of the rabi crops and the low prices that prevailed during the year. The season being unfavourable no stringent measures were taken for the recovery of the instalments. The recovery by sale of the full amounts due by the estates of Bagad, Khokernesh, and Jhanjharka (referred to in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 2222, dated 25th March 1899,) has been postponed till a more favourable season.

Encumbered Estates in Kaira-

12. At the end of the last year there were 24 estates under management. During the year 4 were released from the operation of the Act, leaving 20 estates under management at the end of the year under report. Appendix II shows the financial position of each of the 24 estates. An abstract of it is given in Statement IV, from which it will appear that nothing was paid to private creditors and that Rs. 17,149 were paid to Government. Out of Rs. 84,675 which remain unpaid, Rs. 4,863 are due to private creditors and Rs. 79,812 to Government.

13. The payments made on account of debt settlement during 1897-98

	1897-98.	1898-99,
Total debt outstanding at the commencement of the year Added during the year	Rs. 1,09,834	Rs. 97,371
	1,09,834	97,371
Paid during the year— Towards reduction of debt Do. interest on loans	12,463 5,006	12,696 4,453
	17,469	17,149
Balance	97,371	84,675

and 1898-99 are shown in the marginal table. The average payment for the year under report is 17.6 per cent. of the amount due at the beginning of the year and the percentage of reduction of debt is 13. The corresponding figures for the last year were 16 and 11.3 respectively. All the estates have been making a steady progress towards the payment of Government advances as will be seen from column 10 of Appendix II.

Encumbered Estates in Broach.

14. There were two estates under management as in the year before:
their financial position is shown in

	1897-98.	1898-99.
Total debt outstanding at the commencement of the year	Rs. 13,386	Rs. 12,307
Paid during the year— Towards the reduction of debt	1,079	737
Balance	12,307	11,570

their financial position is shown in Appendix III. The abstract given in Appendix IV shows that Rs. 737 were paid to private creditors. There were no debts due to Government. The payment made on account of debt settlement during the year is shown in the marginal table. The average payment for the year under report is 5.9 per cent., which is also the percentage of reduction

of debt. The figures for the last year were 8.1 and 8.1 respectively. The estate of Jhanor was not able to pay its private creditors for the reason given in paragraph 40 of the last year's report. The Magnád estate has a balance of only Rs. 761 to pay to its creditors, and it will be free next year.

Minors' Estates.

15. There were 48 minors under my charge at the beginning of the year under report, six were added and 7 released, leaving at the close of the year a net total of 47 minors holding 35 estates. Of the 3 estates released during the year, 2 were unencumbered. Of the 47 minors, 39 are in Ahmedabad, 4 in Kaira, and 4 in Broach. Arranged according to race, 34 are Hindus and 13 Mussalmans. Of the 34 Hindus 20 are Rajputs, 7 Koli Thákardás, 3 Kunbis, and of the Kathis, Chárans, Bráhmans, and Banias one each. The income of the minors varies from Rs. 80 to Rs. 50,000. Eighteen of the

Estates.		Balance,	Estates,	Halanco.
		Rs.	13	Rs.
. Gangad . Kervada . Jhanor		2,377 1,30,000 1,37,000	6. Dholka 7. Ahmedabad Sayad 8. Dakor	3,600 6,000 14,000
. Mátar . Rojka	.,.	26,000 3,600	9. Nadiød	36,000 3,8 82

estates have an income below Rs. 1,000, 8 below Rs. 5,000, 3 below Rs. 10,000, 3 below Rs. 20,000, and 3 above Rs. 20,000. Fifteen of the estates are unencumbered, while twenty, particularly the smaller ones, are in debt. The more important estates are those noted in the margin.

They are all unencumbered except Gángad and Dákor. The unencumbered estates have large savings invested in Government paper and landed property.

- 16. Ga'ngad.—The chequered history of this large and important estate has been given at length in paragraphs 45-56 of the last year's Report and need not be repeated. The litigation in connection with the succession to the estate may be said to have been virtually closed with the High Court's decision in favour of the present incumbent Juvánsingji, though one of the plaintiffs in the suit has lately presented to the High Court an application for review which still awaits final disposal. The scheme for the liquidation of the large debt of the estate is working satisfactorily. As stated in paragraphs 54 and 55 of the last year's Report, the total debt was reduced from Rs. 2,68,175 to Rs. 1,57,000, and the latter sum, together with Rs. 10,000 due to Maganlal Bhaishanker, had to be paid to the creditors of the estate. Of this sum Rs. 1,51,759 have been paid up to date, Rs. 46,000 from the surplus revenue of the estate, and Rs. 1,05,759 borrowed at the rate of 6 per cent. There now remain only Rs. 15,241 to be paid to the creditors. The gross income of the estate was Rs. 48,526 against Rs. 48,778 in 1897-98. Waste lands measuring 500 acres were taken up for cultivation during the year under report and some more land would have been brought under the plough in 1899-1900 had it not been for the unfavourable monsoon of this year. The bighoti system introduced in 1893 will in the end prove beneficial to the Talukdar and his tenants.
- 17. **Kerva'da.**—This estate consists chiefly of wanta lands in the Broach district. Its management dates from 1896, since which the estate has been thriving. Its opening balance was Rs. 64,363, its income Rs. 40,547, its expenditure Rs. 35,058, and its closing balance Rs. 1,29,857 inclusive of Rs. 1,18,759 invested in landed property. The minor Thákor is a well disposed youth and

if he continue as at present he will turn out very well. He has for the present been withdrawn from the Rájkumár College under the advice of oculists owing to weak eyes. He takes a creditable interest in the management of his estate.

- 18. **Jhanor**.—This estate, which came under management in 1887, belongs to Jitsingji Bháratsingji, and is very prosperous. Its opening balance was Rs. 14,341, its income Rs. 17,889, its expenditure Rs. 17,718, and its closing balance Rs. 1,37,512, of which its. 1,31,000 are invested in landed property. The Thákor has attained majority, and the estate will be soon handed over to him with a large balance of Rs. 1,31,000 invested in landed property under our management. It is to be hoped that he will administer the estate well and carefully and will not nullify the effects of our management by squandering away the large balance which we have accumulated for him after years of careful management.
- 19. Ma'tar.—This estate came under the management of this Department in 1882, and is in a prosperous condition despite the heavy expenses of litigation. After a protracted enquiry, the Assistant Judge F. P. of Broach, Mr. Fawcett, gave decision in November 1898 in favour of the minor, who, however, has been declared by the High Court in appeal to be spurious. Thus after nearly 16 years' recognition as Thákor he has been turned adrift penniless. Leave has been obtained to appeal to Her Majesty's Privy Council, but the unfortunate minor will not, it is feared, be able to avail himself of the permission for want of funds.
- 20. Rojka.—This estate came under management in 1880 with a debt of Rs. 50,000. It has been freed from its heavy liabilities, and is now in a prosperous condition. Its opening balance was Rs. 5,434, its income Rs. 5,016, its expenditure Rs. 6,850, and its closing balance Rs. 3,600, inclusive of Rs. 3,000 invested in Government paper. The minor, Gagubha Dipsingji, has been associated with the management of his estate and is doing well.
- 21. Oholka.—This estate consists of four villages, and the minor is a Kasbáti Tálukdár of Dholka. It came under management in 1892 with a debt of Rs. 6,000, which has been paid off. Its opening balance was Rs. 2,932, its income Rs. 13,182, its expenditure Rs. 12,459, and its closing balance Rs. 3,625. The minor is being educated at Ahmedabad.
- 22. The Ahmedabad Sayad —The minor comes of a well-known family and is the spiritual preceptor of the Nawáb of Junágadh. His estate consists of four alienated villages in Junágadh, managed by the Darbár, and of the village of Vasodra and some houses in the Ahmedabad District, managed by this Department. Its opening balance was Rs. 3,969, its income Rs. 4,155, its expenditure Rs. 2,080, and its closing balance Rs. 6,044. The minor resides in Ahmedabad, and receives the education suited to his calling.
- Da'kor.—This estate belongs to minor Gopálrao Manohar, by caste a Deshasth Bráhmin. He is the Inámdár of Dákor and Kanjri in Kaira, and the hereditary manager of the celebrated temple of Dákor. The estate came under management in 1894, greatly embarrassed by the improvident conduct of the minor's father. The prolonged litigation between the Inámdár and the Shevaks, servants of the temple, has practically been closed by the decision of Her Majesty's Privy Council. The Shevaks' accounts are being examined by a specially appointed man under the District Court's order, and a scheme for the future management of the temple is under consideration. After the scheme is passed it will be possible to put right the affairs of the estate and settle all complicated questions which in the present confused and unsettled state of affairs it is impracticable to decide. I have lately conferred with the Collector of Kaira on the maintenance and preservation of the Gomti Tank and such other matters connected with the sanitation of Dákor, and having now learnt his views on these questions I shall settle them as promptly as my other duties will permit. The opening balance of the estate was Rs. 13,162, its income Rs. 27,080 (sansthán Rs. 21,520 and private Rs. 5,560), its expenditure Rs. 25,868, and its closing balance Rs. 14,374.
- 24. Nadia'd.—This is a prosperous estate belonging to minors Kishordás and Kalidás, Kanbi Patidárs of Nadiád. The estate consisting of lands in some twenty villages of the Nadiád, A'nand, and Mátar tálukas of the Kaira District

came under management in 1890. Its opening balance was Rs. 19,204, its income Rs. 4,991, its expenditure Rs. 8,383, and its closing balance Rs. 15,812, inclusive of Rs. 12,000 invested in Government paper. It has also to its credit Rs. 19,000 invested in landed property. The eldest boy Kishordás has been doing fairly well and has not given much trouble during the year. Suits against the mother of the minors have been filed in the Ahmedabad Subordinate Judge's Court for the recovery of loans made to her without the sanction and knowledge of the Collector. The estate is not liable for debts thus unauthorizedly contracted.

- 25. Na'vda.—This estate consists of lands in several Tálukdári villages of Dhandhuka. It belonged to Mohan Nathu, the son of a wealthy Bania of Návda, and came under management in 1894. The minor who had been associated with the management of the estate was working well, but unfortunately he died in February last ten days after his marriage. Steps have been taken to obtain a certificate of guardianship of the poor widow. The opening balance of the estate was Rs. 10,656, its income Rs. 2,371, its expenditure Rs. 7,145, and its closing balance Rs. 5,882 inclusive of Rs. 4,400 invested in Government paper; it has also to its credit Rs. 3,000 invested in landed property.
- 26. Appendix V shows that, taking together all the minors' estates under the charge of this office, the total realizations during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,40,490 against Rs. 1,69,376 in 1897-98. Including the balances in hand at the commencement of the year, the figures are Rs. 2,37,299 and Rs. 2,50,749. The total amount of Government securities up to date is Rs. 21,400. Rs. 2,95,330 have been invested in landed property and there is a cash balance of Rs. 62,511.
- 27. As stated in paragraph 69 of the last year's report, savings are invested in mortgages on landed properties of Talukdari estates, and spent in the improvement of the estate, in cases in which such a course is found necessary.

Estates under Sections 320 and 504 of the Civil Procedure Code.

28. At the beginning of the year there were 297 estates under management under Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code against 331 at the beginning of the last year. Nineteen new estates were added and 34 released from management, giving a total of 282. There were five estates under attachment under Section 504 of the Civil Procedure Code. No estate was released and one came under management, making a total of six at the close of the year.

29. The amount of debts due on the decrees transferred under Sections 320

		Rs_ullet
Dholka		30,506
Viramgám	• • •	1,82,523
Gogha	• • •	4,150
Prántij		3,991
Sánaud		1,502
Dhandhuka	•••	3,32,220
Godhra	• • •	1,056
	Total	5,55,948

and 322A of the Civil Procedure Code remaining unpaid at the close of the year was Rs. 5,55,948 as shown in the marginal table, against Rs. 7,96,873 of the last year. This large reduction is chiefly due to the payment of Rs. 38,101 to the creditors as also to the fact that the large decretal debts of the estates of Gángad (Rs. 50,899) and Sadátpura (Rs. 27,500) were paid off by private arrangement with the creditor and that darkhásts for Rs. 1,24,525 were returned for want of Govern-

ment sanction to the sale of Tálukdári estate.

30. Of the total amount due in Viramgám nearly Rs. 90,000 are due by the estate of Bhankoda. This estate has been placed by the Tálukdárs under Government management under Section 28 of the Tálukdári Act and its condition is described in paragraph 33 below. The other chief embarrassed estates are Chhaniár, Gunjála and Bhagápura with their total debts amounting to nearly Rs. 70,000. Steps are being taken to settle the claims of the creditors of Chhaniár and Gunjála as was done in the case of Sadátpura. The estate of Bhagápura is in a fair way towards the liquidation of its debts. Of the total amount due in the Dhandhuka Táluka, Rs. 2,05,000 are due by the estates of Aniali Bhimji, Advál, Bhadiad, Dhárpipla, Rojka, Fedra, Nágadka, Jalia and Bávaliári. Except Bávaliari, all are in a fairly good condition.

Miscellaneous Estates.

31. At the end of 1897-98 there were 41 estates under management under this head. No estate was released during the year and the 27 estates the

management of which was sanctioned last year were taken over during 1898-99. Government sanction to the management of 24 new estates under Section 28 of Act VI of 1888 was received during the year, leaving the total at 92. Of the total number of estates, 38 are in Ahmedabad, 41 in Kaira and 13 in Broach. Eighty-seven of these are managed under Section 28 of Act VI of 1888, one is managed under Section 26 of the Act, one under Regulation VIII of 1827 and three under a private agreement and Court's orders. The principal estates are described below.

- Ga'mph.—This large and important estate consisting of eight villages came under management in 1896 with heavy debts amounting to Rs. 3,23,800. In pursuance of the scheme for the settlement of the debts sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 8435, dated 19th November 1897 and explained in paragraphs 82-83 of the last year's report, Rs. 2,88,000 have been paid to the creditors, Rs. 58,000 from the surplus revenue of the estate and Rs. 2,30,000 borrowed at 5 per cent., leaving the outstanding debt at Rs. 35,800, which will be paid off in due course. The opening balance of the estate was Rs. 22,293, its income Rs. 60,520, its expenditure Rs. 78,047 including payments to creditors, and its closing balance Rs. 4,766. The noteworthy feature of this year's administration of the estate was the improvement effected in Sángásar, the coshared village of the Darbár. This village is held in equal shares by the Gámh'i Darbar and the Mahant of Bhimuath. As the revenue of the village suffered under joint management, the Gamph Darbar's share has been portioned off and demarcated. Cultivators are being induced to take up waste lands and 45 families of cultivators from Káthiáwár and other districts have recently settled in the village for the purpose of cultivating these lands. These new settlers are helped with the grant of Tagávi advances for the purchase of agricultural implements and cattle, and as a further inducement houses have been built for them in the village at the expense of the estate. These arrangements will, it is hoped, bring in an increase of revenue to the estate. The Thákor appreciates the steps taken for the improvement of his estate and he himself takes some interest in the management thereof.
- 33. Bhankoda.—This estate, which was hitherto managed under Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code, was brought last year under Section 28 of Act VI of 1888. It comprises eleven and a half-villages besides an alienated village, half of which is owned by the Pátdi Darbár. For the benefit of the Tálukdárs I am arranging for the sale of their portion of the alienated village (yielding an annual income of nearly Rs. 2,000) to the Pátdi Darbár, who has made an advantageous offer of Rs. 80,000. The arrangement which will afford considerable relief to the Tálukdárs in these hard times will be completed very soon. The estate is indebted to the extent of Rs. 90,000, and there are many disputes regarding partition and right of management which render a speedy improvement difficult. The amount of the debts is nearly settled and the estate will soon be in a fair way towards redeeming its past as its net income in good times amounts to Rs. 10,000.
- 34. Sada tpura.—This estate is every year described as being hopelessly involved. This year, however, I am glad to be able to report favourably about its prospects. The heavy debts of Rs. 1,68,000, which were out of all proportion to the income of the estate, have been reduced by an arrangement with the creditors to Rs. 50,000 or less than one-third of the original debts, affording a further instance of how estates "hopelessly involved" are rescued from ruin by the intercession of this Department. This settlement also proves the truth of my remarks as to fictitious debts, swollen by the simplicity and ignorance of the Thákordás of Chuvál (vide paragraph 74 of last year's report).
- 35. Sa'rod.—This is a large estate in Broach with a debt of nearly Rs. 30,000. Its opening balance was Rs. 5,235, its income Rs. 21,666, its expenditure Rs. 21,825, and its closing balance Rs. 5,076. Now that the Thákor has shaken off the influence of self-seeking advisers, he will find it easy, with his large income, to pay off his debts in a few years.
- 36. Chhasia'na.—This estate is managed under Section 26 of the Tálnk-dári Act pending a long standing dispute between two rival claimants Umedsing

Sangabhai and Prithising Devising. Undeterred by the expensive litigation carried on in the Agency Courts in connection with their family estate in Káthiáwar the parties have now resorted to the British Civil Courts to have their shares defined.

37. Cha'ndna—Shows no improvement. The land has been partly washed away by the action of the river Vátrak and part has become sandy, with the result that the income is insufficient to pay the full jama.

General Administration of Ta'lukda'ri Villages in Ahmedabad.

- There were 357 Tálukdári villages in Ahmedabad under the revenue charge of this office. Their jama including Local Fund Cess (Rs. 35,107) amounted to Rs. 4,01,454. The arrears for previous years were Rs. 10,463, making a total of Rs. 4,11,917 for collection during the year. Of this sum, Rs. 3,93,341 were collected and Rs. 7,017 remitted under your sanction; Rs. 11,559 remained outstanding at the close of the year. The unrecovered amount belongs to three tálukás, viz. Dhandhuka, Rs. 7,587; Dholka, Rs. 3,078; Viramgám, Rs. 894; total Rs. 11,559. The arrears in Dhandhuka are on account of the village of Návda, the circumstances of which are too well known to Government to need repetition. Last year a sum of Rs. 5,327 was written off, and about Rs. 5,000 will have to be written off this year in the usual course when the accounts are made up. The outstandings in Dholka amounting to Rs. 3,078 consist of the jamas or Government demand due by the estates of Ganol, Chandisar Vánto, Vautha Vánto and Baroda. The income of these villages has fallen below the revised jama and I have had to report about it in my No. 162 dated 23rd May 1899. Of the outstandings in Viramgám, amounting to Rs. 894, Rs. 739 are on account of the village of Sunvála owned by the Katosan Darbár. Steps have been taken to recover the amount. The remaining amount, Rs. 155, due by the Talukdars of Ratanpur and Tanmania, will have to be written off as the income of the villages fell short of the jama.
- 39. As regards the village of Aniali Kathi, Government have been pleased to direct the levy of the full assessment owing to the village having passed into the hands of a non-Tálukdár of the district. The long-pending dispute between the Káthis and the owner has not yet terminated.

40. The collection and expenditure of Local Funds in the Talukdari villages

	Amoun	t collected i	rom the	Amoun	t expended vitlages in	in the
District.		,		!· ;		
	1590-97,	1897-98.	1808-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1899 PD.
Ahmedabad .	81,827	34,567	35,107 Percent	16,631 age 52·2	18,422 53:3	9,169 26-1
Kaira	6,103	6,065	6,206	1,119 age 18.5	4,704 77·5	1,178 18: 9

of the Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts are shown in Appendix VII and contrasted in the marginal table with the figures of the preceding two years. The amount allotted to Tálukdári villages out of the Local Funds paid by the Tálukdárs is disproportionately small, making it impossible to adequately smally the wants of

quately supply the wants of these villages. In most of the villages that I visited in the Chuvál last season there appeared a great want of water-supply almost everywhere, and I would therefore again beg to invite attention to the remarks made in paragraph 81 of my report for 1896-97, as also to paragraph 92 of last year's report regarding the necessity of improving the water-supply in Tálukdári villages. There is all the greater necessity for this now that there is a continued drought and a diminution of water-supply in tanks and wells.

41. I examined a large number of boundary marks and found that the work was on the whole satisfactorily done. I also visited the Mámlatdar's kacheris of l'arautij, Sánand, Viramgám, Dholka, Dhandhuka and Gogha in the Ahmedabád District, and of A'nand, Nadiád, Mátar and Mehmedabad in the Kaira District. The work was on the whole carefully done. The B papers of the tálukás of Dhandhuka, Mátar, Nadiád and Mehmedabad were examined by me and instructions were given to arrange them according to orders for destruction on my next visits to the táluka.

- 42. Proposals for the revised jama settlement of the Dhandhuka and Sánand Tálukás have in the main been accepted by Government. The increase over the existing jama was 18.76 per cent. in the case of Dhandhuka and 22.9 per cent. in the case of Sánand. The settlement sanctioned in Government Resolutions Nos. 563 and 564, dated 24th January 1899, was announced to the Tálukdárs of Dhandhuka and Sánand by the Collector of Ahmedabad and myself soon after the sanction was received. The revision jama settlement of the Tálukdári estates in the Abmedabad District has thus been completed. Proposals for the levy of local funds from the Tálukdári estates of Dhandhuka and Sánand are under the consideration of Government. The report submitted by me in May last on the jama settlement of the Tálukdári estates of the Panch Maháls has also been disposed of, and the orders passed thereon in Government Resolution No. 5242, dated 28th July last, will be announced to the Tálukdárs concerned next fair season.
- 43. The preparation of the survey registers under Section 5 of the Talukdari Act has been begun. The work is by no means an easy one; the determination of the interests of the several sharers in the estates and the liability of the sharers to pay Government jama, Local Funds, Police charges, &c.. will entail no inconsiderable trouble. The enquiry into alienations and incumbrances will also require care and attention. The introduction of a detailed survey of tenants' holdings, referred to in paragraph 9 of Government Resolution No. 2222, dated 25th March 1899, has formed the subject of a special inquiry.
- 44. In regard to the suits filed by the Kasbatis of Virangam to establish their proprietary right to the villages ordered to be resumed by Government in their Resolution No. 3943, dated 11th June 1898, the High Court has issued ad interim injunctious restraining Government from taking over possession of the villages. Adjournment has been obtained, and the orders of Government on the special report submitted by the Collector are awaited.

Education and the Jubilee Institute.

*45. The education of Tálukdár boys is conducted on the principles described in paragraphs 98—100 of the last year's report. A scheme for the enlistment of young Thákors in the Police force is being prepared. At present eight boys attend the local schools at Ahmedabad residing as boarders in the Jubilee Institute; others receive education in the village schools. Weak eyes have compelled the Thákor of Kerváda to give up his studies at the Rájkumár College, and Chandrasingji of Mátar has had to leave the Wadhwán Grassia school owing to the adverse decision passed by the High Court. The Jubilee Memorial Institute has continued to prove useful to the boys receiving education in the city. It also serves as a lodging place for Tálukdárs visiting the city on business. The Institute and its fund are managed by a Committee of Tálukdárs with the Tálukdári Settlement Officer as President. The fund at present amounts to Rs. 24,400, of which Rs. 23,000 are invested in landed property and Rs. 1,400 are in ready cash. The expenditare of the Institute amounted to Rs. 1,100 during the year under report.

Execution of Decrees.

At the close of 1897-98 there were 776 decrees for execution under Sections 320 and 322 of the Civil Procedure Code. Kept over for the departmental management of the Of these, 600 were received from the Courts and ... 579 176 under Section 322A. The number of decrees uiry 71 received during the year was 48 against 93, 100, Under enquiry Returned to the Courts ... 176 and 106 respectively in the preceding three years. Two were received direct. The total number 826 of decrees for execution during the year was 826, These 826 decrees were dealt with as shown while last year there were 837. in the margin.

47. Those returned to the Courts were disposed of as under:— B 1068-3

7 by compromise.

- 41 by paying the decretal amount from the judgment debtors' property under management.
- 5 returned to the Courts, Government having withheld sanction to the sale.
- 94 returned for failure of the plaintiffs to obtain Government sanction to the sale.

2 returned under Section 325.

- 25 returned for the correction of darkhást.
- 2 returned on the death of the defendants.

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48. The table given in the margin shows the manner in which the

	188	6-97.	189)7-9s.	1898-99.		
	Number of decrees.	Amount.	Number of decrees,	Amount.	Number of decrees,	Amount.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Returned after com promise, &c Under payment from	145	1,49,087	m	1,31,137	176	3,00,173	
the revenue of the	649	8,54,080	626	7,88,861	579	6,50,849	
under process of sale Under eaquity		55,429 1,25,222	21 129	44,853 2,03,449	71	1,14,615	
	925	11,88,818	887	11,66,297	826	0,65,837	
Amount paid to cre	, ,	59,591		68,523		76,490	

senting an aggregate amount of Rs. 7,65,664.

San.		Per	sonal.	Total	Total
Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	number.	amount
Darkhásts :	Rs.		Rs.		Ra.
170 Decrees	3,45,917	338	2,65,290	488	6,11,207
Nil.	•••	162	1,54,457	162	1,54,457
150	3,45,917	500	4,19,747	650	7,65,664

Relating to det before the or Act VI or	eration of	red after th	debts incur- e operation 1 of 1888.	Total number.	Total	
Number.	A mount.	Number. Amount.				
Darkhásts :	Rs.		Rs.		Ks.	
457	6,31.890	31	31,269	488	6,63,159	
Decrees : 135	83,738	27	18.767	162	1,02,565	
592	7,15,628	58	50,036	€50	7,65,664	

	Tál	uka.		Total number of decrees.	Total amount.	Decretal amount remaining unpaid.	
·				_		Rs.	Rs.
Dhandhuka					512	4,66,948	3,32,220
Gogha	•••	-	• • •		27	6,166	4,150
Viramgám	•••		•••		67	244398	1,82,523
Parantij					9	4,763	3 991
Dholka					22	39,135	30,506
Sanand					3	2,229	1,502
Godhra		• ·		•	10	1, 125	1,056
			Total	-	650	7 65,664	5,55,948

decrees received in each year and those brought over from the previous years were disposed of during the last three years. The payments to creditors during the year was 7·1 per cent. against 5·0 and 5·9 in 1896-97 and 1897-98 respectively. Barring the 176 decrees returned to the Courts, the total number of decrees (under Section 322A, Civil Procedure Code) and darkhásts under execution at the end of the year was 650, repre-

The table given in the margin shows how many of these were son darkha'sts, i.e. relating to mortgaged and personal property. The amount under "Personal" is considerably larger than that under "Sán." The personal debts will cease, however, on the death of the judgment-debtors and no special measures for their liquidation are therefore necessary.

49. The table given in the margin shows how many of the total decrees and darkhásts related to the debts incurred before the operation of Act VI of 1888 and how many to those contracted after its operation. The comparison affords a striking proof of the value of the debt restraining provisions of the Tálukdári Act.

50. The table given in the margin shows according to talukas the total number of decrees and darkhasts, personal or otherwise, and the amount of claims still remaining unsatisfied.

^{51.} The amount realized by the management of the estates under attachment in execution of decrees and remitted to the Civil Courts was Rs. 38,4°0

against Rs. 36,595. No estate was sold in execution of decrees against specific property.

Suits.

52. The total number of suits on hand was fourteen, four of which were filed during the year under report. Of these, six were disposed of, three in favour of this Department and three against it. The Mátar succession suit was decided in the High Court against the minor Chandrasingji, and leave has been obtained to appeal to Her Majesty's Privy Council. The Gángad succession case which had practically terminated has assumed unexpectedly a new phase, and one cannot say at this stage what the subsequent developments may be. Important and intricate suits like these require eareful handling and thoughtful attention. Appendix VI gives all the details of the several cases.

Financial Review.

53. The following abstract gives at one view the financial result of the management of the estates during the year under report:—

		previo us ances.	ir cluding hand,		Cn.	BGES OF	ALL KINI	9.			ae of	en off.		NDIMG HECLO	RALANCE
	Number of Estates.	Gross Income incinding provid	Total Nevenne realized ir el past year's Lalance in hau	Government dues.	Cylection, &c., ctarges in the Tiluka.	Talaklari Settlement Officer and Establishment charges.	Maintenance, eduration and other excences incin- ding investments.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Paid to credifors.	Balane in hand at the close the year,	Outstandi.g balances written	Previous years.	Current year.	Total.
A 6		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra,	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estates under Encumbe r e d Estates Acts .,	59	09,620	1,07,991	24,235	5,432	1,663	25,978	2,294	59,641	29,704	18,640	2,506	5,580	8,636	14,216
All other estates under manage- ment	435	7,07,114	9,66,441	1,88,421	42,592	10,562	2,75,535	45,966	5,63,076	1,25,118	2,78,247	17,974	66,552	74,929	1,41,331
Total	494	8,05,734	10,74,432	2,12,706	48,024	12,214	8,01,513	48,250	6,22,717	1,54,832	2,96,893	20,540	72,132	33,465	1,55,597

. The details of this abstract will be found in Appendix V.

54. The percentages of collection, remission and outstanding balances to the total realizable revenue of the estates under management for the year under report and the previous two years are shown in the following table:—

District.		Years.	Gross Revenue including arrears.	Amount collected during the year.	Amount remitted.	Amount outstanding.	Percent- age of collec- tion.	Percent- age of remis- sion.	Percentage of out- standing balances.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	į		
Ahmedabad	{	1896-97 1897-98 1898-99	4,25,338 4,20,828 4,17,772	3,55,930 3,35,478 3,47,364	4,768 22,903 14,373	6 4, 640 62,4 4 7 56,035	83·6 79·7 83·1	1·1 5·4 3·4	15·1 14·8 13·4
Kaira	{	1896-97 1897-98 1898-99	1,33,463 1,38,302 1,80,148	1,21,700 1,22,1 5 5 1,45,868	1,603 3,082 3,107	13,065	91·2 88·3 80·9	1·2 2·2 1·7	7·5 9·4 17·3
Broach	{	1896-97 1897-98 1898-99	1,69,829 2,08,931 2,08,814	1,41,556 1,66,970 1,37,365	1,411 3,893 3,060		83·3 79·9 65·7	0·8 1·9 1·4	15·8 18·2 32·7
Total	{	1896-97 1897-98 1898-99	7,28,630 7,68,061 8,06,731	6,19,276 6,24.603 6,30,597	7,782 24,878 20,540	1,01,572 1,13,580 1,5 5 ,537	84·9 81·3 78·1	1·06 3·9 2·5	13·9 14·8 19·2

^{55.} The above figures show that the gross revenue rose from Rs. 7,28,630 in 1896-97 to Rs. 8,06,734 in the year under report, showing an increase of 10.7 per cent. The percentage of collection was lower than that of the two preceding years owing to unfavourable seasons.

56. The amounts of remissions and outstanding balances at the close of the year were Rs. 20,510 and Rs. 1,55,597, respectively. Arranged under the different heads, the remissions and the outstanding balances show the following results. Figures of the current and past year's balances have been shown separately:—

Districts.		Encamber- ed Estatos.	Guardiane and Wards Act.	Section 28 of Act VI of 1888.	Section 144 of Land Revenue Code.	Section 320 of Civil Procedure Code.	Section 594 of Civil Procedure Code.	Total.
Ahmedabad.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Remissions Outstandings—		1,677	523	2,247	3,871	5,000	965	14,373
Previous years Current year	•••	4,426 8,960	4,108 2, 751	11,792 5,342	4,887 2,497	1,194 8,978	5,355 44 5	82,06 2 23,973
Kaira.								
Remissions Outstandings—	•••	889	251	1,967		•••	•••	3,107
Previous years Current year	•••	85 3 8,439	10,859 2,721	1,938 11,36 5		***	***	13,650 17,523
Broach.					<u> </u> 			
Remissions Outstandings -	•••	•••	231	2,829		**1	•••	3,060
Previous years Current year	•••	801 1,2 5 7	7,476 22,983	1°,643 17,719	::	•••	***	26,420 41,969
Total.			W					
Remissions		2,566	1,005	7,043	3,871	5,090	965	20,540
Outstandings— Previous years Current year		5,580 8,636	22,743 28,455	82,373 3 4,154	4,8 ⁹ 7 2,497	1,194 8,978	5,35 5 445	72,182 83,465
		14,216	51,198	66,827	7,334	10,172	5,800	1,55,597

The principal items of remissions and outstandings are given below:-

Remissions.

57. Irrecoverable outstandings were written off after due enquiry. The principal items were Rs. 2,354 in Sárod, Rs. 1,060 in Gámph, Rs. 2,983 in Vithalápur and Rs. 2,914 in Gángad. The Gámph, Sárod and Gángad items were written off owing to the impoverished condition of the cultivators. The amount due in Vithalápur was disputed and written off after enquiry. Other small items belonged to Bhankoda, Oran, Piparia, Padusan, Rudatal, &c., and were allowed for maintenance, remitted to poor cultivators or written off as disputed after enquiry.

Outstandings.

58. The absence of the latter rains and the fall in the prices of cotton and wheat had a serious effect on the payment of rents.

Rs. 3,251 of previous years in Makhiáv in Ahmedabad, due partly by the Encumbered Estates.

Tálukdárs and partly by the cultivators, and Rs. 1,363 in Magnád in Broach, due chiefly by the Tálukdárs, will have to be written off after the enquiry is completed. Rs. 1,091 due by the tenants of the Kuna estate in Kaira will have to be written off on account of the cultivators' poverty.

Rs. 2,540 in Moyadvas Rupaji in Ahmedabad, being disputed have formed Guardian and Wards Act. the subject of a special enquiry. Rs. 1,329 due by the tenants of the Nadiád Dosai's estate are recoverable, while Rs. 11,361, mostly of previous years, due to the Dákor estate since the time of the minor's father will have in a great part to be written off. The recovery of the large sums of Rs. 10,480 in Mátar, and Rs. 12,357 in Kervada in Broach,

due by the tenants, has been suspended owing to bad season. Of Rs. 5,462 in Jhanor in Broach, Rs. 4,462 represent the interest on the loan advanced to the Mahant of Bhimnath, which he has not been able to pay owing to bad season.

The chief items under this head are Rs. 6,846 in Gamph in Ahmedabad;

Section 28 of Act VI of

Rs. 17,665 in Sárod in Broach, representing chiefly the outstandings brought on account when the estate came under the management of this Department;

and Rs. 5,785 in Janiadra in Broach. The recovery of these has been suspended till favourable season.

Section 144 of Land Revenue Code.

The chief item is Rs. 5,131 in Gángad, and is mostly irrecoverable.

Section 320 of Civil Procedure Code

Rs. 3,315 in Aniali Bhimji in Ahmedabad, due on account of a poor yield of crops, will have mostly to be written off.

Section 504 of Civil Procedure Code.

Rs. 3,399 due in Rozad in Ahmedabad are disputed and will have to be written off after enquiry.

59. The table given in the margin shows the average percentage of expen-

Districk,			Talukdári Settle- ment Office-	Local expenses of Taluka, &c.	Total average percent- age.
Ahmedahad	On realizable revenue On actual collection	 200 bos	1.2 1.8	5 9 7·2	7:5 9:0
Kaira {	On realizable revenue On actual collection	100	1·3 1·6	5.6 1.0	6.0 8.0
Broach {	On realizable revenue On actual collection		1.6 2.4	6 1 • 2	7·7 11·7
Total Average Percentage	On realizable revenue On actual collection	•••	1.5	5.9 7.6	7'4 9'5

ses of management to realizable revenue and to actual collection of each district separately and of all the three districts together for the year under report. The percentage is higher than that of last year in consequence of short collections due

to unfavourable season. Other reasons for the increase in percentage are (1) the inclusion in this year's amount of the actual expenses for the month of July instead of merely the estimate as was the ease in previous years, and (2) the creation of new appointments for the management of the estates of Chuvál and Sárod.

Working of the Gujara't Ta'lukda'rs Act, 1888.

- 60. I have very little to add to the remarks made in my reports for the previous years regarding the working of the Tálukdári Act. During the year Government called for a special report on the working of the measures for the relief of the Gujarát Tálukdárs from the time of the passing of Act VI of 1862 onwards. I submitted the required information in my report No. 365, dated 20th December 1898. The report specially dealt with the present condition of the estates that were freed from debt in the past, and showed how the restrictions on alienations imposed by Act VI of 1888 have worked since their inception. I also submitted proposals for the further amelioration of the condition of the Tálukdárs. These chiefly referred to imposing restrictions on Tálukdárs' power to create incumbrances during their lifetime and to protecting them from the harassments of the ordinary procedure of Civil Courts where they are practically at the mercy of unscrupulous money-lenders and clever Vakils. I venture to hope that early steps will be taken to give practical shape to these proposals should they meet with the approval of Government.
- 61. The noteworthy feature of the year's administration is that during my tour in the Chuvál villages, I was able to complete the arrangements for the efficient management of the large estates which have come under control under Section 28 of the Talukdári Act. It is satisfactory to note that after a lapse of more than 30 years, it was possible to put into operation the scheme proposed by Sir James Peile and Sir James Richey, and sanctioned by Government in 1867. A Deputy Manager has been appointed, who holds his office at Bhankoda, keeps the accounts and generally manages the estates on behalf of the proprietors under the orders of this office. The Thákárdas thus find it easy to seek the help and advice of this Department in the conduct of their affairs. I was also able to settle the complicated question of the Koli holdings which scriously affect the financial condition of the Tálukdárs, who are required to pay the increased jama in full on lauds held by Kolis and others at a nominal quit-rent. The Kolis and Brah-

mans of the Kánj village of the Bhankoda Estate, relying on the decrees obtained from Civil Courts and their prescriptive right, stoutly opposed the right of the Tálukdárs to increase the rental. But wiser counsels prevailed, and they have agreed to pay Rs. 1,100 per annum in lieu of Rs. 200 hitherto paid to the Tálukdárs. Such tenacious litigants as those of Kánj having been prevailed upon to give in and acquiesce in the arrangement proposed by me, it is presumed that no difficulty will be experienced in settling other similar questions elsewhere.

- 62. In connection with the working of Section 31 of the Talukdári Aet during the year under report, I may observe that there were at the close of the past year 24 applications covering Rs. 1,61,061 for permission to borrow money on the security of the estates and 29 new applications covering Rs. 63,633 were received, making a total of fifty-three applications covering Rs. 2,24,694. In 21 cases sanction was given to the borrowing of Rs. 99,825. Thirteen applications for Rs. 30,540 were rejected and 19 for Rs. 94,329 remained under enquiry at the close of the year. In cases in which sanction was given to the borrowing of money on the security of estates, searching enquiries were made to check reckless borrowing and revival of dormant claims.
- 63. In paragraph 77 of the last year's Report I had dwelt at some length upon the advantages of the Pulachhuth system as affording an effectual means of rescuing embarrassed estates. I still adhere to the opinion then expressed, that this kind of temporary alienation is on the whole favourable to the debtor, though its application to some cases presents at times certain difficulties. The creditor has first of all to be counted with, and often times he proves a tough man to deal The expedient of handing over an estate to a creditor, oven temporarily, should be resorted to only when all other remedies fail. Lately, however, capitalists have been manifesting a desire to accommodate the Talukdars on easy terms. As the Talukdars who apply for sanction to borrow large sums of money on the security of their estates have to hand over the management of the mortgaged property to this Department under Section 28 of the Talukdari Act, the creditors consider their investments safe and ovince their readiness to lend money at 6 and 7 per cent, which is half the rate they formerly charged. Under the present favourable circumstances for money-borrowing it is manifestly more profitable to pay off old debts by fresh loans on easier terms than to put the ereditor in possession of property for a specified term.

64. Section 28 of the Act, which enables Tálukdárs to place their estates

Year.	!	Number of Estates.	Year.		Number of Estates,
•	. !				!
188 9-90	• • •	1	1897-98		: 31
1890.91	•••	1	1898-99	٠.	24
1891-93	•••	1			
1892-93		4	Total	•••	96
1893-94	,	10			
1894-95		4	Removed		9
1895_96	,.	9			
1896.97		TÎ.	Net Total		87

under our management of their own accord, is a very useful provision. During the year the management of 24 estates was transferred to this Department under Government sanction. The total number of estates managed under this section is 87. The figures in the marginal table show that the Tálukdárs have begun to appreciate the benefits of Government management. The settlement of the Sadátpura debts, referred to in paragraph 34 above, shows how an estate can be saved from total ruin by the application of Section 28 of the Act.

65. There were twelve partition cases pending at the beginning of the year and six new applications were received, making a total of eighteen. Of these five were disposed of, and seven await disposal, pending the preparation and verification of statements showing the number and area of the fields in the possession and enjoyment of the several claimants. In the remaining six cases, which were filed in March and April, the usual notices have been issued and they will be taken in hand on my next visit to the Taluka. This mode of settling partition cases has given general statisfaction, as it saves considerable expense and trouble.

Miscellaneous.

66. Three boundary disputes were pending at the beginning of the year. The Manipur and Palodiya dispute has reached its final stage after five hearings

and a decision will soon be delivered. The Moti Boru and Cambay dispute was settled on the spot in the presence of the Diván of Cambay and the Tálukdárs of Moti Boru. The line fixed by Mr. Beyts in 1864 was traced and the parties concerned have been asked to put the necessary pillars. Encamping at Navágám I inspected the disputed land in the Pipli and Cambay case in the presence of the Diván of Cambay and the Tálukdárs of Pipli, and heard what the parties had to say on the subject. The Cambay State claims a large area of land on the west side of the Sábarmati extending over an area of more than six miles. After inspection of the land it was found necessary to compile statements and maps showing the changes that have taken place in the course of the Sábarmati since Captain Cruikshank's survey in 1823. The case will again be taken up as soon as the required information is ready.

Resume'.

67. The following is a resumé of the operations of this Department during the year under report, and the previous two years, in all the districts under the several heads mentioned:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99,
Estates under management	53 7	458	494
Their total revenue	7,28,630	7,68,061	8,06,734
Amount collected	6,19,276	6,24,603	6,39,597
Decrees received from the Civil Courts for	•	, ,	.,,.
execution	100	93	48
Decrees, including those brought over from	(1)		
previous years executed by compromise, sale,	1000		
mortgage, &c	825	758	75 5
Amount paid to private ereditors	83,702	99,152	1,27,958
Amount paid to Government	25,761	32,829	26,864
Amount paid to Talukdars for maintenance in-		, ,	
cluding the heavy cost of the Matar litigation	1.0		
and surplus balance paid under Section 28 of	724		
the Tálukdári Act	1,65,789	1,41,721	2,22,754
Paid for Government jama	2,07,863	1,93,887	2,12,706
Paid for expenses of collection, supervision, &c	58,271	53,911	60,239
Minors' money invested-			
In Government security	••••		
In landed property	12,721	70,000	78,759
Estates under enquiry for partition	13	14	18
Original suits and appeals	2 8 ¦	16	14
Revenue of Tálukdári villages in Ahmedábád	1	1	
District under the revenue charge of this	į		
office collected	3,94,986	3,92,107	3,93,341
Percentage of—		, ,	
Collection	84.9	81.3	78.1
Remission	1.06	3.9	2:5
Outstanding balances to realizable revenue	13.9	14.8	19:5
Percentage of collection and management charges	i		
to—			
Total realizable revenue	8.0	7.0	7-4
Total collection	9.4	8.6	(+-5

The reasons for the lower percentage of collection and the increase in the cost of collection and supervision have been explained in paragraphs 55 and 59 above.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your must obedient servant,
BHIMBHA'I KIRPARA'M,
Talukdari Settlement Officer.

^{68.} In conclusion, I beg to express my sense of obligation to the District Collectors for their support and ready help. The establishment have worked well as usual.



STATEMENT 1.



APPEN

Ahmedabad Encumbered Estates

No.	Name of Esta	te.	Name of owner or chief shares	.	Date of application of Act.	Total debt liquida		э
1	2	-!	3		4	· 5		
			Gogha Táluka.	İ		Rs.	a.	p,
1	Avánia	••••	Sumrábhái Chámpábhái		5th January 1882	1,408	0	0
2	Makhiúv		Sánand Táluka. Gagubha Ráesingji		19th May 1883	55,893	0	0
	_		Dhadhuka Taluka.	ĺ		0.405		
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Bagad D) Do Hadmantala Kinára Khokhernesh Do. Do. Do. Do. Jo. Bela Do. Jhánjhaka Do Aniáli Kasbáti Do. Aniáli Kasbáti báváv. Do. Do. Do.	and Bu-	Dadubha Narsingji, &c. Motaji Bhagvanji		15	8,437 5,276 7,417 17,226 5,374 2,193 1,648 1,100 850 7,986 5,750 14,359 10,164 6,326 4,107 1,744 1,536 1,795 4,556	8 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
32	Do.		Murcha Sultánbhai, &c.	••••	Do	2,057	0	0
C O	Poderal		Viramgam Táluka. Hazurji Godadji	į	845 Tona 1885	2,285	0	0
23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	Rudátal Do Sinaj Kánpura Do. Do. Jethipura Dábhsar		Madháji Rámáji, &c. Dhanáji Nathuji Saváji Rámáji, &c.	•••	Do Do Do Do Do Do Do 19th July 1889 19th September 1889	2,233 10,594 7,723 5,708 9,144 10,424 7,149 23,626	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
			Gogha Túluka			10.505	•	
31	Bhavánipura	••••	Kárába Kásamji Dhandhuka Táluka.	••	4th January 1881	10,508	0	0
32		and Eu-	Báváji Jethibhái		6th June 1889	10,399	0	0
33 34	bíváv. Do. Do.		Fateiden Aeldalbai, &c. Manuotsa Bavaji, &c.	••	Do Do	7,273 4,385	0	0
35	Sinaj Kaupura	•	Viramyam Tilluka. Hariji Bádarji, &c. Gogha Táluka.	!	10th June 1889	11,158	0	0
36	Khámbha	, j	Han i ji akabba, &c.		19th September 1889	9,505	0	0 ;
					Total	2,97,174	0	0

DIX I.
under Act VI of 1862.

Salance outs on 1st Augus as per Le	st 1	8¥8,		nteres for th 189		ar	Tot	al.		Amount account settleme 1898-99 Lcd	of d	lebt uring per		Salance ou on 31st Ju as per L	ly 18	19 9, ¯	Per- centage of pay- ment as shown in column 9 to out- standing balance.	Per- centage of reduc- tion of debt since Act was applied.	REMARK
6				7	7		8				9			10			11	12	13
Rs. s	. .	p.	1	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.			
2 19	8	10		1	9	7	251	2	5	39	2	5		212	0	0	15.6	85.	
4 0,000	0	4	1,	996	3	11	41,996	4	3	3,000) (0		3 8,996	4	3	7.5	30-	
1,820 1,837 1,143 925 549 5,669 4,637 13,496 8 192 2,983 1,603	2 8 5 12 9 8 8 11 4 7 11 0 2 2 14 15	4 3 6 11 5 0 1 6 0 4 2 4 7 3 4 8		329 78 94 58 47 27 293 233 693 413 148	13 5 14 6 1 0 1 6 7 8 4 3 0 9 14 12	6 11 8 3 6 8 10 5 5 2 4 1 10 9	9,298 2,477 2,077 7,988 1,898 1,931 1,201 973 576 5,962 4,870 14,189 8,605 3,131 1,683 1,150	14 3 10 8 9 1 15 15 15 3 3 12 13	10 2 2 2 11 8 11 11 5 6 6 5 5 0 1 5	250) ((1,931 1,201 973 576 5,712 4,620 14,189 8,605	14 3 10 8 9 1 11 15 13 12 13	2 2 2	4·5 12·6 10·9 4·4 5·4 8·3 15·5	58. 72. 55. 68. 16. 30. 16. 35. 28. 19. 6. 19. 54. 64. 37.	
809 443 2,743 511	2 4 0 2	1 3 11 4	:	40 22 137 25	7 2 2 8	4 7 5 11	849 465 2,880 530	6	10					849 465 2,880 536		5 10 4 3		47· 75· 39· 75·	1
501 3,114 3,037 1,492 3,564 2,211 4,650 13,308	2 11 2 4 2 5 15	$\frac{8}{9}$		152 149 70 173 96	9 1 9 14 13	3 5 1 6 9	524 3,267 3,180 1,561 3,737 2,308 4,881 13,960	3 11 2 5 7 12 3 4 1 12	1 10 2 2 3 6 9	12, 300 200 400 500 1,200 300 1,200	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0000000	399 2,967 2,986 1,162 3,237 1,108 4,581 12,760	11 5 12 4 12	2 2 6 9	24·9 9·6 6·5 26·8 14·0 54·2 6·4 9·	82. 72. 61. 80. 64. 89. 35. 46.	
1,554	0	0		•	••••		1,55	t 0	0	51	8	0	0	1,036	0	0	33.3	90.	
8,372	0	0	;	,			8,373	3 0	0	23	7	0	Ö	8,135	0	0	2.8	21.	
5,635 2,511	0						5,639 2,51			35			0 (5,284 2,441			1		
7,055	0	0	, !				7,05	5 (0	23	8	0	C	6,817	, (0	3.3	38.	
863	0	0					86	3 () 0	68	C.	i)	0	174	. (0	79.8	98.	
1,67,403	3	7	, e	,99:	3 14	10	1,74,39	7 1	2 5	11,20	7	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	£	:,63,130) (0	6.7	45	-1

APPENDES (-A.

Ahmedabad Idinkdárs removed from Act VI of 1862, but continued under Management.

REMARES.	12			
Percentage of payment shown in column 9 to out. standing balance.	ıı		10.6	10.6
Amount paid Amount outstand-during ing on Slat. July 1897.95, as per Ledger. Ledger.	10	Rs. a. p.	550 0 0 4,878 9 1	4,878 9 1
Amount paid during 1897.9%, as per Ledger.	6	Rs. a. p.	550 0 0	550 0 0
Total.	œ	Rs. a. p.	5,428 9 1	5,428 9 1
Interest on Ican for 1898-99.		Rs. a. p.	6 254 15 7 5,428 9	254 15 7
Balance outstanding on 1st August 1898, as per Ledger,	9	Rsa. p.	5,173 9 6	5,173 9 6
Total debt to be liguidated,	L.	Rs. a u	9,893 5 4	9,838 5 4 5,173 9 6 254 15 7 5,428 9 1 550 0 0 4,878 9 1
Date of application of Act.	4		11th February 1869,	Total
Name of owner or chief sharer,	ಳ	Sánand Táluka.	Takhatsing Ajubbáí	
Name of Fstate.	97		Khoda	-
No.	-		7	

BHIMBHAI KIRPARAM, Tálukdári Settlement Officer.



APPENDIX II.

सद्ययंव नवने

APPEN

Kaira Encumbered Estates

No.	Name of Esta	ate.	Name of owner or chief sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total del liquida		be	Balance ou on 1st Ang as per L	ust 1	898,
1	2		3	4	5			6	···	
			A'uand Táluka.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Nápád	}	Parbatsing Nánábáwa	8th November 1877	13,671	4	11	5,5 34	10	4.
			Borsad Táluka.							
2 3 4	Nápa Do. Do.		Nársing Abhesing, &c Fatesing Takhatsing Haribhái Amarsing	21st November 1877 22nd do Do	23,208 16,5 5 2 8,72 7	$\begin{array}{c} 9 \\ 0 \\ 12 \end{array}$	7 0 0	8,416 5,994 6,594	6 0 13	7 0 8
			A'nand Taluka.							
5	Nápád	•••	Takhatsing Dádábáwa, &c.	20th December 1877	4,053	4	0	1,664	7	7
6 7	Nápa Do,		Borsad Táluka. Punjáji Jijibhái Motáji Bháiba, &c.	6th May 1878 16th do	5,133 3,138	0 13	07	3,372 1,338	15 7	7 4
8 9	Do. Do.	• • •	Sardársing Kábhái Takhatsing Banesing	Do Do	3,300	0	0	1,5 15 236		0 2
10	Gájna		Himatsing Rácsingji	and the leaf the	22,185		š	12,787	8	0
			Mehmodahad Tátuka. 🧸							
11	Kuna		Jibáwa Anopsang	16th May 1878	38,431	.4.	0	9,807	9	7
			Borsad Táluka.	नकारीय जयनी						,
12 13 14 15 16	Nápa Do Bhetási Sálol Do,		Rájbha Jibhái, &c Fatesing Bápnji Banesing Sardársing Motbhái Sardár Khodbhái Kesar	23rd May 1878 13th June 1878 15th August 1878 22nd August 1878 Do	6,016 29,374 5,270 4,335 2,60)			224 19,189 1,937 1,978 1,515	13 9 6	11 0 8 1 0
		-	Mátar Táluka							
17	Hariála		Nathuji Jethiji Anand Táluka.	29th August 1878	3,354	9	6	606	9	6
18	Khodvád	•.,	17 2 07	17th October 1878	6,870	2	б	370	9	1
13	Ankláv		Borsad Tátuka. Dábhái Báwáji, &c A'nand Tátuka.	6th March 1879	6,280	0	0	2.422	1	8
20 21	Nápád Do.	•••	Nánábáwa Motáji	17th July 1879 11th September 187#	19,688 11,808	0 10	9	3,014 4,313		
22	Kaira		Mehmadabad Táluka. Vakhntsing Adesing A'nand Táluka.	23rd February 1852.	13,008	0	0	4,356	5	4
23	Nápád		Gemalsing Rásábhái, &c Thásra Táluka.	26th October 1882	3,6 65	0	0	132	14	2
24	Anghádi			20th September 1883	1,425	0	0	16	0	5
				Total	2,52,550	4	()	97,371	5	10

DIX II.
under Act XXI of 1881.

Interes for t		ar	Tot	al.		Amoun on acco debt sett during 1 as per I	unt d leme 898-	of ut 99,	Balance outstanding on 31st July 1899, as per Ledger.	Percentage of payment as shown in column 9 to out- standing balance.	Percentage of reduc- tion of debt since the Act was ap- plied.	Remarus.
	7	·	8			9			10	11	12	13
Rs.	a.	р.	Rs.	a.	р.	Rs.	a.	р.	Rs. a. p.			
26 7	1	11	5,801	12	3	1,100	0	0	4,701 12 3	19.8	65.	
407 289 323	0	10 0 6	8,823 6,283 6,918	0	5 0 2	1,600 1,100 700	0 0 0	0 0 0	7,223 9 5 5,183 0 0 6,218 13 2	19· 18·3 10·6	68. 68. 28.	
80	1.4	9	1,745	6	4	300	0	0	1,445 6 4	18.	64.	
7.4	14 11 11		3,538 1,404 1,620 248 13,415	8 5 9 0 5	0 5 0 0	300 100 250 25 1,400	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	3,238 8 0 1,304 5 5 1,370 9 0 223 0 0 12,015 5 0	8·8 7·4 16·1 10·6 10·9	36- 58- 5 8- 49- 45-	
470	8	4	10,278	1	11	3,000		0	7,278 1 11	30.5	80.	
945 94 96		4 3 10 6	232 20,135 2,031 2,075 1,515	1 15 5	3 6 7	232 1,801 350 100	0 0	3 0 0 0	18,334 1 3 1,681 15 6 1,975 5 7 1,515 0 0	100· 9·4 18· 5·	100· 37· 68· 54· 41·	
28	10	11	635	4.	5	250	0	0.	385 4 5	41.2	88.	
15	3	5	385	12	σ	385	12	6	••••	100-	100	
117	s	8	2,539	10	4	500	0	0	2,039 1 0 4	20-6	67-	
11 <i>8</i> 170	$\frac{2}{0}$	2 9	3,133 4,483	$\frac{2}{15}$	1 0	1,800 900	0	0	1,3 3 3 2 1 3 ,583 15 0	59·7 20·8	9 3 · 78·	
68	0	2	4,424	5	6	800	0	0	3,621 5 6	18.3	72.	
5	5	0	138	3	2	138	3	2		100-	100-	
()	5	0	16	5	5	16	5	5		100-	160-	
,152	15	8	1,01,824	5	6	17,149	3	4	84,675 2 2	17.6	66.	

APPENDIX III.

Broach Encumbered Estates under Act XXI of 1891.

REMARES.	12			
~	11	49.1	:	5-9
Balance outstand-of Payment shown in 1898 as per to Out-bedger. Balance. Balance.	01	Rs. a. p. 761 12 8	10,808 0 0	11,569 12 8
Amount paid on account of Bebt settlement during 1898-99 as per Ledger.	6	Rs. a. p. 7.37 8 8	:	737 8 8
Total.	α	Rs. a. p. 1,499 5 4	0 0 808'01	12,307 5 4
Interest on Loan for the year 1898-49.	1		:	:
Balance outstand- ing on 1st August 1898 as per Ledger.	9	Rs. a. p. 1,499 5 4	0 10,808 0 0	12,307 5 4
Total Debt to be İquidated.	10	Rs. a. p. 24,738 0 e. 4	42,175 0 0	66,913 0 4
Date of application of Act.	4	6th March 1870.	an- 2nd March 1882.	Total
Name of owner or chief Sharer.	ന	Jambusar Táluka Sadáji Dáji, &c Broach Táluka.	_===	
Name of Estate,	64	Magnád	Jhánor	
No.	~	П	es	

BHIMBHAT KIRPARA'M, Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Results of the working of the Gujarist Encumbered Estates for the year 1838-99.

	Number of		Paid to C	Рагр то Сверитова ртина	RING 1898-99,			ACCOUNT OF C	ACCOUNT OF GOVERNMENT ADVANCES.	DVANCES.		
Zilla,	Fattes und r tha o era ion of the Arts on 31st July 1599.	Amount remaining to be paid to Credions at the end of 1897-38.	By advances fron Gov- ernment.	By collection from Talukdárs.	Total.	Remaining to be wid to Creditors at the end of 1898-99.	Advances outstanding at the end of 1897-98.	Inferest accrued up to 31st July 1899,	Total Advances with Interest.	Amount repaid during the year.	Advances outstanding at the end of 1898-99.	Remarks.
м	2	က	47	ıo	8	7	8	6	10	n	12	13
A. 177 A.A. 177		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	न ^{प्र} यन	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	
pandices	8	27,503		2,103	2,103	25,400	1,45,073	7,249	1,52,322	9,714	1,42,608	
Kaira - Act XXI of 1881, as per Appendix II	20	4,863	•	÷	:	4,863	92,508	4,453	96,961	17,149	79,812	
Broach—Act XXI of 1881, as per Appendix III	61	12,307	:	737	737	11,570	;	;	:	÷	:	
Total	59	44,673		2,840	2,840	41,833	2,37,581	11,702	2,49,283	26,863	2,22,420	energy to branch which control of the second

BHIMBHAI KIRPARAM, Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX V.

Financial Review of the Estates under management for the year 1898-99.

					Вясл	BECEIPTS, 1898-99.	.66				CHARGES, 1898-98	1858-99.					~ H *	Belence outstand: ing in the village or sign John 1884.	TLLAGES TLLAGES T 1894.		
The color The	Estate, conner's roome and nature of gerence mades ement.	Ont- ftandfræ balan:e.	Revenne for collection.		Cesh in hand on let August 1896.	Total realiza- tions during 1398-59.	Total.		charges Enuka.	ralukdári ettlement e Officer's Zstablish- ment.	Mainte- nance, education and other expenses of Teluk- dars.			Misecl-	Total.			On previous of years.	On 3 occount 3 current year.	Lebts oristand- ing on tist July 1840.	REFASE
Rt. Rt.	69	က	4	20	g	1	00	a	9	Ħ	12	13	77	15	16	17	18	19	8	21	23
R. R. R. R. R. R. R. R.						4	HMEI	-	COLL	ECTO	AATE.										
R. R. R. R. R. R. R. R.							S	IDER A	or VI (er 1862	જાં			• •							
R. R.<							Ū.	NDER DIB	ECT MANA	GREENT.						L					
45 6.64 11.60 16.2 8,622 10,264 8,433 701 229 1,350 8,000 87 222 9,022 1,242 77 8,251 68 423 422 12 12 847 474 30 25 10,264 8,433 701 229 1,350 8,000 87 222 9,022 1,242 77 8,251 68 423 422 12 12 847 474 30 25 11 29 240 .	SANAND TAITEA.	R	B.	Be	R.	Rs.	Rs	Re.	Rs.	Rs.	88	Re.	Ba	Rs.	or,	Rs.	. કર	Rs.	Rs.	:	
48 434 482 1,612 5,622 10,264 3,433 701 229 1,380 6,002 1,242 7,142 <td>ķο,</td> <td></td> <td>829</td> <td>906</td> <td>413</td> <td>867</td> <td>1,268</td> <td>289</td> <td>.29</td> <td>18</td> <td></td> <td>550</td> <td>:</td> <td>;</td> <td>988</td> <td>382</td> <td>:</td> <td>9</td> <td>5</td> <td>:</td> <td></td>	ķο,		829	906	413	867	1,268	289	.29	18		550	:	;	988	382	:	9	5	:	
45 424 452 127 347 474 30 85 10 25 10 250 10 250 10 250 10 250 10 250 10 250 10 250 10 250 10 250 10 250 10 11 29 11 29 11 29 11 29 11 29 11 29 11 29 11 29 11 29 11 29 11 29 11 29 11 30 11 30 11 41 11 29 11 11 41 11	:		8,594	11,850	1,642	8,622	10,264	3,433	701	229	1,380	3,000	76	60 51 60	9,022	1,242	-4	3,251		:	
68 424 422	DHANDHURA TEUEA.				_			1-1				7.6 2.									
496 452 452 120 462 572 284 123 14 41 46 659 471 101 41 41 102 103 102 140 171 102 102 110	: :	:	424 423	492		347 356	474	30 G	88. 25.	10		250 250	11	::	334	355	; <u>;</u>	88	677	::	
4.85 1,545 1,685 1,645 1,685 1,645 1,685 1,645 1,645 1,685 1,645 1,445 1,445 1,440 1,444 1,440 1,444 1,440 1,444 1,440 1,444 1,444 1,444 1,444 1,444 1,444 1,444 1,444 1,444 1,444 1,444 1,444 1,444			692 462	692		651	656	382 254	1111	1,59	; ;) } !!	::	28.8	609 471	101	::	::		::	
800 800 110 800 910 149 24 659 12 874 86 8 8 659 659 659 659 8	GOGHA TALUKA.																				
EA. 5 53.2 16.9 16.5 491 382 491 386 34 7 55 125 200 60 1,655 22 25 1.65 21 25 1.65 21 25 1.65 21 25 1.65 21 25 1.65 21 25 1.65 25 1.65 <th< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>908</td><td>-</td><td></td><td>800</td><td>910</td><td>149</td><td>:</td><td>77</td><td></td><td>689</td><td>;</td><td>12</td><td>874</td><td>36</td><td>:</td><td>:</td><td>:</td><td>. :</td><td></td></th<>			908	 -		800	910	149	:	77		689	;	12	874	36	:	:	:	. :	
cs) 4.86 1,646 1,656 1,	VIRANGÉM TÉLURA.																			•	
89/- 49/66 1,035 387 997 1,314 140 65 14 239 233 62 718 566 108 1,009 1,009 140 72 15 224 400 96 44 991 10 64 991 10 64 991 10 64 991 10 64 991 10 64 991 10 64 991 10 64 991 10 64 991 10 64 991 10 64 991 10 991 10 991 10 991 10 991 991	;;; 1					382 1,515	491 1,678 913	38 322 188	34 91 48	7 22 13	55 370 93	32.50 50.00 50.00	000	8 0 %	465 1,465 570	2.56 3.43	470 2862	:::	: 1, :	: : :	
12 1,034 1,046 82 1,034 1,116 353 98 16 230 300 1 1,033 63 12	 	:: "				927 953 953 1346 1,900	1,314 1,092 1,062 1,572 3,400	140 140 93 93	65 72 72 382 284	11 115 10 30 6	233 224 54 54 1,438	233 400 500 1,200	96	5 4 4 5 5 4 4 8 8 4 8 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	718 991 804 1,564 2,031	566 10 258 1,369	108 64 37 167 273	:::::	; : : : :	: : : : : :	
	:					1,034	1,116	353	98	16	230	300	:	7	1,033	86	12	:	;	:	

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										R. 3,000 Guvern	me 't secu Fibes.				
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341	w111 00	75	:		159	54	326 36 34	3.5	7.1.80719 7.1.80719 7.1.1.4.4.7.4.4.8.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6	3.600	12	ac	177	10	2,839
2,780	•••	715	69		1,853	86.4	1,100 1,000 1,086	166 205 84 84	70 9 8 6 6 6 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	6,800	191	818	105	729	282
318			:		9	90	:::	:::::		381	:	22	ī	88	
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230	Nor UNDER DIRECT	19	9		;	:	44 44 33 80 80 55	4000	5 C4888F8-	GUARDIANS AND	20		Ø		68
601	Nor und	C	83		822	27.8	. 497 497 993	15.15.15.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25	কর্মান র্মন । । । । ব্যামন	5 6	185	207	92	76	:
3,121		730	. 69		2,012	473	1,226 1,036 1,100	205 206 110 109	2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200	ESTATIS UND. 16 10,450	212	626	582	734	3,121
2,685		782	99		1,751	468	976 1,000 993	130 128 65 65	500 274 374 360 203 360 360 360 360 360 360 360 360 360 3	Est. 5,016	210	551	-6	30.	404
286		58	60		261	65	250 36 107	1-1-4-4 10 0 10 4	937 827 937 448 937 448 74 66 75 91 937 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75	5,454	64	405	13.	434	2.714
3.928		132	- 99		2,151	809	1,017	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	\$6,40	245	615	116	00\$	616
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Dibhar (acre rates)— Pathaji Becharji, &c.	GOGHA TALUKA.	Karaba Kasanji. &c	Autina (crop share)— Virabbai Sumrabbai	DHANDHURA TALUKA	Hadmondala (crop share)— Bulakhi Medji	Kindra (cr.p shure) – Valji Medji	Bayad (crop share)— Punja Vikamsi Ba ka Ogbad Naja Ebual	Khokkarnesk (crcp stare)— Jirabbai Deaubhni Repubbai Bhavabni Malckbhai Partapsang Medikhi Partapsang	Anivili Krobairi and Bulayar (artp Pare)————————————————————————————————————	Rezka (crop sbare)— Gagubia Dipsingji	Kharnd (crop sharo)— Noglabbai Parhabhai, C bhai Pathabhai and 1 bhai Pathabhai.	Ranpur (crep share' — Chandrasang Dajiraj and Bapuji Dajiraj.	Fedra (crop chare)—Sbivsangji Karabbai	Elokharnesh (vrop sbaro)— Bapubba Safoha, Vajesan Satoba and Dadub'a Satbba	Veialka (crop share)— Deva Kam
P4	н 	-	.4			. 7	~		<u> </u>			-			

APPENDIX V-continued.

Estate, owner's name and nature of revenue management.		_								CHARGE	CHARGES, 1898-99.						ING INTER VILLAGES ON Alst JULY 1899.			
c	ont- sta-ding balance.	Revenue .o. c.llect'on.	Total.	Cach in hand on lat August ha@a	Total realisa- tio s curing 1898-99.	Total.	Govem- ment dees.	Collection, &c scharges in the Taluka.	Collection, Tankdari &c. Set'sment's clarges Officers's in the Retabliss- Taluka. meut.	Mainte- nance, ducation and other expenses of Taluk- dars.	Paid to creditors.	Special, including invest- ments,	Mircel-	Total,	Balance in hand on 31st July 1899.	Remission.	On account of previous	On account of c irrent years.	Debis outstand- ing on 31-t July 1999	Run ares.
	60	4	пр	မ	t-	တ	6.	ន	17	12	13	14	15	1.6	17	18	19	. 20	212	22
DHANDHURA TALURA-	Ks	Rs.	RB.	ਲ •	Rs.	Re.	Rs.	ži Ži	Rs.	Rs.	Ж.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	B8.	E.S.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Nanda (onen ahoma)						AHMED	AHMEDABAD COLLECTORATE-contd.	OLLECT	ORATE-	-contd.						-				
Mohan Nathu	2,044	2,517	4,561	10,656	2,371	13,027	517	498	79	420	÷	6,076	555	7,145	2,882	75	1,959	156	:	Rs. 4.400 Gov-
Raesangji Hamjibhai	:	1,674	1,674	2,664	1,674	4,338	306	267	65	216	:	280	602	2,411	1,927	;	:	:	:	ernment Se- curities and
Gagubha thivsangji	:	En te red	under M	En te red under Miscellanec us Estate	us Estate						S.		n	_						Rs. 3,000 in-
Kalubha Becharsangli and Gagu- bha Becharsangli	:	Do.	under Se	under Section 320.			P. C.			(S)										
DECERA TRUCKA.					**************************************		F)=	4								•	-			
Dateka (acre rates)— Dadasheb Bayasaleb Common land Ranesar (crop share —	318	9,544 3,533	3,864	2,842	9,419	12,261	1,191	848 501	161	 534 ::	1,836	433 1,300	218	9,353 8,136	2,908	4.5	08 :	141	::	
Meghabhai Kanubhai	:	26	26	115	80	195	18	10	61	02		:	9	106	68	:	:	17	:	
Juvánsnagji Bháisaheb	:	Entered	under Re	under Re venue de fault.	fault.								_ ^							
Kasalsang i hivang	Ġ.	611	620	162	603	765	603	34	1-	25	:	:	17	586	179		Ø	x 0		
Raisang Tejabhai	i	1836	266	504	266	260	254	24	:	į	i	:	11	289	27.1	:	:	:	:	
SAMAND TATORA.							***			•		-	**************************************							
Vichita (crop share)— Dhirsang Ramsungji and Gagu- bba Ramsungji Takhubha Kajubha and Lahu	11	969	209	16#	261	1,055	314	φ	128	ß	:	:	22	403	648	;	6	46	:	
bha Kalubha	:	611	119	:	579	629	314	23	:	47	:	;	100	409	170	:	:	32	:	
Gagubha Bamsangji, &c	:	Entered	under Ac	under Act VI of 1 862.																
VIBAHGÁM TÁLDEA.										di basar-ra										
Dekraada (crop share)— Dhanaji Gobarsang Tammana (crop share)—	46	1,032	1,129	119	1,118	1,237	995	91	83	83	.80	61	84	1,132	105	11	. :	;	:	
Kesrisang Kubersang	:	66	0	:	66	66	63	;	;	8	;	;	:	88	16	:	Ē	;	:	
Karansang and Nadaji	898	062	1,688	111	1,673	1,784	391	Ľ	κţ	363	:		107	- 250	LF8	<u> </u>		٠		

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* Of these, Rs.	Promis s o r y Notes.			
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15.351	1,574 1994 170	924	1,132	1.689
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year. ç 1::::::::: 18 ŭ Balance in band on 21st July 1899. 107 107 160 6,608 17 <u> B</u> Rs. MANAGED BYDER SECTION 320 OF CIVIL PROCEDURS CODE-contd. R8. 15 Special, nrduding mvest-ments, ::::⁸:::::::: ::::⁸:: AHMEDABAD COLLECTORATE-contd ¥8. 14 Paid to 127 191 191 130 130 8 8 8 8 143 143 143 143 175 CHARGE, 1898-59. 13 Ectionent concates of the conc 23 23 50 50 50 12 ĭ : ଜୁନ୍ଦର ସଳ ଅପ୍ଲେଷ୍ଟନ୍ Collection, Sc., S. Charges in the Tainka. 2 17 116 43 29 148 148 Ç, 8,692 66 153 122 Total. RECEIPTS, 1898-99. 4,084 Total realiza-tions during tess-19. ١, R3. Cash in hand on 1st Angust 18:8. ${\bf R}_{\bf S_s}$ 283 283 283 283 283 30 Total. o Revenue for collection. 126 126 128 90 Entered 67 ę٥, 1111 Estate, owner's name and nature of recent changement, Fad. pur (crop share)—

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APPENDIX V-continued

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Mulubba Baddania, &c. Ravalhai Dosubini Ajábhai Gulthsang Envesa.—Pelilis Francis. F	Kasliji Navraurijai, &c. Nadda (crop share)	Ring Bhán Ngữ (crop share)—	Nagredia (cup sture)— Champa Dada Oge ad Dida Oge ad Eda	Tegel (resp. share) Jahansang Develbildi Kata (array share) Min ha Kashi d Humur Katikad Bava shant Jethar Jethar Baha shant	Rang Cga Kotia (crop slure)— Mandunia Mir Saheb	Ahmedona Tumas Chanderea (crop share)— Ravat Khoda, &c. Rafaa Moka.	Salaugular (cr.p. share)	Nari Var & (crop share)—	Bodia (crop share)— Mala Kala	Aung vag Mof. Fundi (rop share)— Jetha Mancha Dosa Pevit Bya Rithod Nathu Anna	A State Subtline Standari of the Crops share)— Josa Devit, &c. Oghan Voldan Amra Vasta Lanig Sanga Ariat Bod widow of Rajan Attul Possa, &c.
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APPENDIX V-continued.

				B.BC	RECEIPTS, 1888-99.	.66				Сплавав, 1808-99.	, 1808-99.					<u> </u>	Balance outstands ing in the villages of 31st July 1899.	VILLAGES IX 1899.		
Estate, owner's name and nature of revenue management,	Out- standing balance.	Revenue for cullection.	Total.	Cash in hand on lst August 1898.	Total realiza- tions during 1898-99.	Total.	Govern- ment dues.	Collection, 7 &c., S. charges in the	Talukdari Settlement Officer's establish. ment.	Mainten- ance, education and other expenses of Tailuk- dárs.	Paid to reditors.	Special, including invest-	Miscel- lancous.	Total.	Balance in hand on 31st July 1999.	Remis-O	On account O of pre-	On account gof current	Debts cutstand- ing on 31st July 1899.	BEKARIS.
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APPENDIX V -continued.

	RPMARKS.	53				
	Debta outstand- ing on 31st July 1883.	21	37 20			
BALANCE OUTSTAND- ING IN THE VILLAGES ON 318T JULY 1890.	On account of current year,	05	ä	13 162 163 164 164 164 164 164 164 164 164 164 164	35.5 143.3 25.5 10.5	
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CHARGIN, 1898-99.	Mainten- ane, education and other ex- peuses of Libraries.	12	KAIRA COLLECTORATE, UNDER ACT 21 OF 1581. Es. 1 Rs.	186 1128 1128 1128 1138 1138 1138 1138 1138	15.5 15.5 15.0 15.0 15.0 15.0 15.0 15.0	e e
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8. 61	91	4,991	1,447	21,455 5,560 64	2,262	3,732	2,845		1,234	14,335 534 551	3,755	3,48	25.9 716 312 100	
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	16	750 9	538.6	21,816 5,444 64	2,234	3,868	2,327		1,229	14.320 600 1,990	8,578 3,081 2,376	161 160 190	253 570 570	
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APPENDIX V-continued.

	!	 				Rachiffs, 1898-99.	.68				CHARGES, 1868-99.	1698-99.						BALANCE OUTSTAND- ING IN THE VILLAGE ON SIST JULY 1899.	TETARD VLLAGE LX 1899.		
Fetate, owner's name and nature of revenue management.		Out- Estanding	Revenue for cellection.		Cash in band on 1st August 1898.	Total realiza- tions during	Total.	Govern- ment dues.	Collection, &G., charges in the Taluka.	Tilukdari Sektie- mets Officer's estrablish- met.	Mainten- arre, education and rebeses of Talukdárs	Paid to credifors.	Special. including including invest- ments.	Miscel. Janeous	Total.	Balance in fland on 31st July 1899.	Renige 0	Onaccount tynaccount of pre-	y carrent	Debts outscand- ing on 31st July 1699.	Remarks.
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	i —	I	: ·-					 KA	IRA CO	 LLECTO	KAIRA COLLECTORATE-continued	ontinued.]	:	 ! :	<u> </u>	- ·	— 	-	
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kláv (acre ratus)— imatemig Galibsung, &c. 'otáji Jas-ji, &c		-	259 221	259 221	: ;	259	259 221	4G 39	355	::	::	::	1 :	<u> </u>	7.5	188	- :	::	·	::	
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grifu (acre rates)— adhaysangji Jesangji	· <u> </u>	:	4,254	4,254	- :	3,181	3,181	1,533	181	9.	Ē			461	2,875	306		 :	1,073	:	
psangji Prithisangji	:	· · · -	3,336	3,336	-	3,016	3,016	666	81-	:	77.8	-	;	125	1,934	1,042	:	:	320	- ·	
ma (acre rades)— svetsangji diteangji ··· hatrasangji Chandrisangji ···	: :	576	7,733	8.309 7,673	4,026	5,602	9,623 6,504	1,826	334	721 ::	900 4,521	::		319 234	3,506	6,122	312 ::	288	2.137	::	
MRHMADARAD TALUKA,	_	-			-	-						•									
ra (acre rates)— tansang Jijiuhai ···		eş.	2,882	2,885	718	2,693	3,411	741	215	58	099	·	1,000	104	2,811	009	186	 :		:	
THASBA TALURA, (acre rates)— material Virushisi				600 6		- 766	0.76	565	771	ç		%	8		1087	619	***	· · · ·	678		
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umansang Jasabhai	: ;	 } :			· :	-	:	:	:	3:	:	:	 : :	 : :	 : :	· ·		:	:	:	
a (sere rates)— ingbliti Dájibhái	- :	- 22	3,310	3,386	 ;	2,732	2,732	1,347	187	:	272	- :	:	:	1,756	926	 :	- :	651	:	
o'v (acre rates)— hubbái Dalpatsang	- :	300	2,026	2,326	: :	1,495	1,495	201	136	;	407	:	 :	316	1,360	135	- :	 :	831	· :	
pura (acre rates)— meang Mukameang	;	<i>-</i> :	808	898	·	502	505	503	 :	:	:	- ·	:	 i	- £0¢	83	:	 :	 ;;;	:	
being Amarsang	-	 :	1,227	1,327	:	905	9.6	568	51		:	:	:		619	286	 :	- — :	322	:	
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	11	:				21,861 1,50,231 62,126 3,107 13,650 17,523			Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs.	11 1,840 65 30' 1,062		45 8.866 1,330 162 162 13	90.		1,314 39,957 2,369 1,496 8,984 Rs. 23,571 invested	4,453 93,817(a) 11,098 166 3,152 9,205 Rs. 1.13,786 invest-	(d. Actual Bs. expend. expend. Bs. ture 36,058	1,779 27,718(b) 4,512 2,144 3,308 Rs. 2,000 invested	270 1,486 705 65 684 1,486 Transact in larger	(b) Tivrest: Rg. metir. 10,000 Acottal. ex.	pendi.	Total 27,719
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SECTION 320	::	_				10,235 2,331	ROACH COL	UNDER ACT XXI OF 1881.	Rs. Rs.	335 41		261 76 104 33	GUARDIANS A	_	744 359	5,294 1,045		544 438	250 42	Miscellangous Estates		
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	39			24		9 1,45,868	<u> </u>		R.	3 ,1,432		3 3,093 4 1,676			9,894	18 40,547		17,889	705 1,436			
				64	_	48 66,489			HS.	95 473		55 2,123 89 1,694			74 32,432	70 64,368		41 14,341				
***	: <u>:</u>				_	1,80,148		-	Rs. Rs.	2,422 2,795		3,184 3,255 1,689 1,689	_		325 20,374	039 53,070		19,502 23,341	2,692 3,671	- · ·-		
				:		1,60,401			Rs. R	373 2,4		71 3,1			2,449 17,925	3,971 49,099		3,839 19,8	97.9 2,0			
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GODHRS TARUES.	sang Kardársang, &c. sang Dulabhsang, &c.		50	ng Jitsang		Total of Kaira District			Jandusar Tálora.	'netd (acre rates)—, dhavsang kadàbhái, &e.	BROACH TAINEA.	nor (acre rates)— tushálsangji Mohansangji mnon laud	;	A'MOD TALUEA.	tar (acre rates)— sudrasangji Himatsangji "edda (acre rates)—	ılâbáva Ráesangji	BROACH TÁLURA.	tsangji kharatsangji	and Mahomed Ahmed Hussen.	E	BROACH LALUEA.	mor (acre rates)-

APPENDIX V-continued.

				Rac	Raceirts, 1898-99.	.09.				Силвске, 1868-99	18\$8-99,					-	ING IM THE VILLAGE ON SINT JULY 1899.	VILLAGE LY 1899.		
of revenue management.	Out- S'anching balance.	Revenue for collection.	Total.	Cash in han I on 1st August 1s93.	Total realiza- tions during 1898-99.	Total.	Govern- mert dues.	Collection, &c., charges in the Tánka.;	Talukdari Settle- ment Officer's establish- ment,	Mainten- ance, education and other ex- penses of	Paid to ereditors.	Special, including invest- ments,	Misrel-	Total.	Balance in band on 31st July 1599.	Remis-Or	On account On account of pre- of current vious rear.		Debts outstand- ing on 31st July 1899.	RINABES.
61	m	4	10	9	-1	00	o,	10	17	13	13	14	150	16	17	18	19	20	21	. 22
						*	Eq.	ROACH	COLLEC	BROACH COLLECTORATE-contd.	-contd.						·			ı
						Z	Мізсяпланвос		ATES UN	S ESTATES UNDER MANAGEMENT—contd.	AGEMENT-	-contd.								
	P.s.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	R	. Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Re.	Rs,	Кз.	Rs.		Rs.	R.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs,	
JAMBUSAR TÁDUKA.	. ~.													_ :-			•••	n <u> </u>		
d (acre rates)— ipatsangji Hivatsangji ihavsang Takhatsang	14,549	27,136 1,945	41,685	5,235	21,666	26,901 936	9,319	2,400		6,630	1	2,600	\$18 2	21,825	5,076	2,854	10,553	7,112	::	
m (acre rates)— ang Bhimsang sangji Jasvatsangji	1,314	2,638	3,999 5,512	667	2,230	2,897	664	204 129	19	689 009	1,078	500	110 . 16 :	1,484	196 .	:08	957	735	::	
lra (acre rates)— 10sang Kanji	:	:	:	<u>:</u>	:	:	:	111				10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
A'MOD TÁLURA.									})		••							
(acre rates)— hai Bháimis	556	1,119	1,675	4.	1,113	1,187	150	7.8	21	877	:	;	— Н	1,130	57	143	107	312	:	
<i>dm</i> (acre rates — malsangji Dolatsangji	- 5 39	4,376	4,612	2,705	3,606	6,311	1,068	432	64	:	:	2,207	87	3,573	2,438	93	ري د	806	ı	
Vácra Táluga.													*							
g:	2,440	2,440 13,170	15,610	4,637	12,353	16,990	3,948	883	237	5,404	;	3,500	149	14,120	2,870	:	1,936	1,321	i	
·	2,729	11,533	14,262	2,780	8,346	11,126	4,736	842	228	2,877	:	2,200	26	10,909	212	131	2,230	3,555	:	
otal of Broach District	40,051	1,64,763	2.08,814	1,40,807	1,37,365	2,78,172	41,005	12,771	3,361	37,368	5,815	1,24,810	8,704	2.33,834	44,338	3,060	26,420	41,969	÷	
Total of the three Districts, 1,16,799		6,89,935	8,06,734	4,43,835	2690,69	10,74,432,2,12,706	,12,706	48,024	12,214	1,18,834	1,54,822	1,82,679	48,260	7,77,539 9	2,96,893	20,540	72,132	83,465	:	

BHIMBHAI KIRPARAM, Talukdari Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX VI.

List of Civil Suits.

No.	Name of Plaintiff.	Name of Defendant.	Subject.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
		Suits pending at the		
		Ahmedaba	d District.	
1	Chudasama Malubhai Jaswatsang, Amar- sang Jaswatsang, Manabhai Jaswat- sang and Kesrisang Jaswatsang, of Unch- di.	nnnor, by his guardian the Collector of Ahmed- abad and 27 other Girá-	ghabhai, deceased. The	the decree of the lower Court passed in favour of
2	Thakor Sursangji Daji- raj of Utelia, minor, by his Administrator Meghabhai Ratan- sang.	The Secretary of State for India in Council.	To establish that Government have no right to levy Jam't on certain alienated and waste lands in the villages of his Dholka Estate.	Judge's Court at Ahmed
3	Parsotam Moti, of Bháila, Táluka Dhol- ka.	The Collector of Alimedabad as guardian of the minor Kasalsang Shivsang of Baroda.	Claim for Rs. 300 on two bonds.	Decree for plaintiff has been passed.
4	Lavjibhai Dipchand, of Koth.	The Collector of Ahmedabad as Administrator of Gán- gad Estate.	Money claim for Rs. 1,397.	Pending.
5	Banubha Kuversang and Adubha Kuver- sang, of Ránpur.	(1) The Collector of Ahmedabad as guardian of the minors Bapuji Dadubha and Vajesing Sathha. (2) Devaji Vakhtubhai	which the plaintiff alleges to chave been diegally made. The claim is valued	the claim, and the plaintiff has filed an appeal in the
3	Chimanlal Chhaganlal, of Dholka.	 The Collector of Ahmedabad as guardian of the minor Kasalsang Shivsang, of Faroda. Béi Baluba. 		Pending.
7	Kasalsang Nájibh a i, of Bhadiad	The Collector of Ahmed- bad as guardian of the minor Mohan Nathu, of Návda.	To take an account of the income collected by the defendant of the plaintiff's property.	Pending.
3	Maganlal Panachand, of Mátár.	The Collector of Ahmed- abad as guardian of the minor Kasalsang Shivsang, of Barods.	Money claim for Rs. 599	Pending.
ก	Kuber Amratlal, heir to the deceased Am- ratlal Bhagwan, of Parintij.	The Collector of Ahmed- abad as guardian of the minors Nathusang and Kesrisang Fattesang, of Moyadvás Rupáji.	Rs. 7,225.	In appeal the High Courcenfirmed the decree of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad in plaintiff favour with certain alteration.

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APPENDIX VI.—continued.

No.	Name of Plaintiff.	Name of Defendant.	Subject.	Rratares.
1	2	3	4	5
		SUITS PENDING AT THE CI	OSR OF LAST YEAR—contd.	
		Broach	District.	
10	Thakor Mohansangji Hamirsangji, of Má- tár.	The Collector of Broach as guardian of minor Chandrasingji Himatsangii and three others.	Estate of Mátár, Táluks	reversed the decision of
;		New Suits filed duri	NG THE YEAR 1898-99.	
11	The Collector of Ahmedabad as guardian of the minor Mohan Nathu, of Návda.	Amarsang Vágabhai and 27 other Girásias of Vadhela.	Claim of Rs. 20,000.	Decree for the plaintiff has been passed.
12	Maganlal Panachand, of Mátár.	 The Collector of Ahmedabad as guardian of the minor Kasalsaug Shivsang of Baroda. Bái Ramba. 	Money claim of Rs. 700 on three bonds.	Pending.
13	Pánachand Kesheoji, of Ahmedabad.	The Collector of Kaira as guardian of the minor Kishordas Vagjibhai, of Nariad.	Money claim for Rs. 95	Pending.
14	Narotamdas Parsotam- das.	 Bái Surajba, widow of Vagjibhai Sámaldas. The Tálukdári Scttle- ment Officer as manager of the Estate of Kishordas Vagjibhai, minor, of Na- riád. 	Money claim forRs, 906-8-0.	Pending.

BHIMBHMI KIRPARAM, Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the Collection and Expenditure of the Local Funds in the Ta'lukda'ri Villages of the Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts.

Name of T	fáluka.		Amount of Local Fund	AMOUNT OF LOCAL FUND EX	PENDED.	
			collected.	Object.	Rs.	Total.
			Rs.	Ahmedabad District.		Rs.
Dholka	•••	•••	13,005	Repairs to school-houses Do. to dharmshálas Deepening of tanks Construction of wells and repairs to	125 100 2,781 1,290	
			j			4,305
Dhandhuka	•••		$12,042 \left\{\right.$	Repairs to school-houses Do. to dharmshálas Deepening of tauks	423 142 1,495	2,060
Viramgám	•••		3,591	Repairs to school-houses Do. to dharmshálas Construction of wells and repairs	222 20	
			4	to	354	59 6
Sánand	•••		3,636	Repairs to school-houses Do. to dharmshálas Deepening of tanks Construction of wells	271 39 812 103	1,225
Gogha	***	•••	2,833	Repairs to school-houses Do. to dharmshálas Do. to roads Construction of wells	201 65 376 341	983
	Total	•••	35,107			9,169
				Kaira District.		
Thásra			959	Construction of well	76	= 0
Borsad			2,112	Repairs to roads Do. to water-trough Do. to school-houses Digging of tanks	100 16 16 492	75
Mátar	•••		1,147	Repairs to wells Do. to country tracts Do. to dharmshálas	18 206 14	624 238
A'nand	***		1,579	Repairs to tanks Do. to country tracts	185 55	240
Kapadvanj	•••	•••	79	None		•••
	Total		6,206		Ì	1,178



Remarks of the Commissioner, Northern Division, on the Administration Report of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for 1898-99.

No. 852 of 1900.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Camp A'nand, 26th January 1900.

Submitted to Government.

Mr. Bhimbhái held charge of the Tálukdári Settlement Office throughout the year.

- 2. His tour was almost entirely mainly confined to the Ahmedabad District, which demanded greater attention. The highest system was introduced during the year in some of the important estates of the Chuval in the Viramgám Táluka and in Gamph, and it is hoped that the long-standing family disputes of the Thakardas have been set at rest. These estates are now managed under Section 28 of the Tálukdári Act. The season was only moderate, the rainfall being unevenly distributed, while low prices prevailed everywhere.
- 3. The average payment towards the liquidation of debts under Act VI of 1862 in Ahmedabad has fallen from 10.6 per cent. to 6.8. These small figures are due to the unfavourable nature of the season, and are mainly due to the small returns from the Dhandhuka Taluka, where a number of estates paid little or nothing during the year, and three are fit to be sold. A glance at Appendix I will show that out of a total of 36 estates under management, 2 estates paid over 50 per cent., 3 between 20 and 50 per cent., and 5 more than 10 per cent.
- 4. The Kaira estates have, on the other hand, made very good progress and have on an average paid off 17.6 per cent. of their debts. In addition 4 estates have been liquidated, leaving 20 under management.
- 5. Of the two estates in Broach, reduction of debt was made only for the Magnad estate, which is prospering, and will shortly be free from debt.
- 6. The management of minors' estates has been attended with success throughout the year. The estates of Gangad and Dakor appear to be emerging from their troubles. The affairs of the Matar estate, however, still await the result of the prolonged litigation, which has now reached the Privy Council. The estate of the Thakor of Jhanor is being handed over to him with a balance of Rs. 1,31,000. All the other estates are to a greater or less degree thriving. The number of minors has decreased by one, leaving 47 minors and 35 estates.
- 7. The number of estates under Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code has fallen from 297 to 282, and that of attached estates has increased by one, making a total of 6. The large reduction of Rs. 2,40,925 in the amount of decretal debts to be paid is commendable. A sum of Rs. 38,101 was paid off to creditors, and debts of the Gangad estate amounting to Rs. 50,899 and of Sadatpura to the extent of Rs. 27,500, were discharged by private settlement. The remaining decrease is due to darkhists being returned for want of Government sanction to the sale of Government estates. Nearly all the estates are in a fairly promising situation except Baoliari in Dhandhuka, which has long been almost beyond hope.
- 8. The number of miscellaneous estates has risen from 41 to 92; 87 of these are managed under Section 28 of Act VI of 1888. It is most satisfactory to note that the affairs of the estate of Sadatpura, which have so long been regarded as hopeless, have now been put in a fair way of settlement, entirely through the efforts of the Department. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer's arrangements as regards Gamph and Bankhoda have been most judicious.

- 9. The arrears due to Government on account of the jama of the villages under the revenue charge of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer aggregate Rs. 11,559, which are chiefly due from Navda in Dhandhuka (Rs. 7,587) and some of the villages in Dholka, whose incomes have fallen below their revised jama. The facts have been already reported to Government, and there is nothing more to add.
- 10. The state of the boundary marks and the work in the Mamlatdars' kacheris in connection with this Department are reported to be satisfactory.
- 11. The revision settlement work of the Ahmedabad District has now been finished and orders regarding the Pauch Mahåls will be shortly announced. It is hoped that the preparation of the Survey Registers under Section 5 of the Act will not be long delayed.
- 12. The education and training of the sons of the Tálukdárs continues to receive careful attention. The Jubilee Institute in Ahmedabad is said to be a comfortable home for the boys and the Tálukdárs coming occasionally to the city. The Institute has a fund of Rs. 24,400. Mr. Bhimbhai's scheme for the enlistment of some of these boys into the Police is not yet ready.
- 13. The number of decrees received for execution is steadily decreasing, only 48 being received against 93 in the previous year. The payments to creditors also show a decided improvement, being 7·1 per cent. against 5·9. The comparative table in paragraph 49 of the report clearly testifies to the immense benefit accruing to the Talukdárs under the operation of the Act.
- 14. The short collection of the year, due to the unfavourable season, has caused the amount of outstandings to be increased, as well as the percentage of cost of management. Much of the outstandings are irrecoverable.
- 15. The Talukdari Settlement Officer has made satisfactory arrangements for the management of the Thakarda estates in the Chuval and for the increased quit-rent paid to them by their tenants. The question of introducing a detailed survey of tenants' holdings suggested by Government in paragraph 9 of Government Resolution No. 2222, dated 25th March last, is being inquired into, and its adoption will further simplify the relations between the Talukdar and tenant.
- 16. Cases coming up for the partition of estates appear to have been disposed of to the satisfaction of the parties concerned. There were 18 cases against 14 last year.
- 17. The boundary disputes of the past year approach early settlement, with the exception of that between Pipli and Cambay, which is under consideration.
- 18. The continued success of Mr. Bhimbhái's administration is to be ascribed to the zeal and conscientious care applied by him to all the numerous details of his duty.

F. S. P. LELY, Commissioner, N. D. Annual Administration Report of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for the year 1898-99.

No. 2417.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th April 1900.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 852, dated 26th January 1900—Forwarding with his remarks a letter No. 275, dated 14th September 1899, from the Talukdari Settlement Officer, who submits his report on the administration of the Talukdari Settlement Department for the year 1898-99.

RESOLUTION.—The Annual Report of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer for the year 1898-99 has been carefully reviewed by the Commissioner, N. D., whose remarks meet with the general concurrence of Government. The report bears ample evidence of the benefits conferred on the Tálukdárs not only by the working of the Acts but also by the personal advice and help of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

2. The number of estates managed by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer under the Encumbered Estates Acts during the year under report was 59 as compared with 65 in 1897-98. The total income of these estates during 1898-99, including the previous year's balance in hand, was Rs. 1,07,991 against Rs. 1,15,048 in the preceding year, and the amount utilized towards the settlement of debt was about 27 per cent. of the income against 33 per cent. in 1897-98. The falling off in the year of report is fully accounted for by the unfavourableness of the season; indeed the progress made in the Kaira Estates was very rapid, and if continued at the same rate, will result in the relief from debt in a very few years of all the estates of that district.

The total income of all other estates under the management of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, including past years' balances in hand, fell in the year of report to Rs. 9,66,441 from Rs. 10,03,495 of the preceding year. It is decidedly satisfactory that the amount paid to creditors rose to 13 per cent. of the income as against the corresponding proportion (9 per cent.) in 1897-93.

- 3. The gross demand for all the estates under the Tálnkdári Settlement Officer in 1898-99 amounted to Rs. 8,06,734 as compared with Rs. 7,68,061 in 1897-98. The demand, thus, showed a substantial increase of nearly Rs. 38,000 as compared with the previous year—but the collections did not increase in proportious—and outstandings now constitute no less than 19 per cent. of the gross demand. It is to be feared that during the current year they will owing to the famine be larger still. But it is prima facie inadvisable that the percentage of outstandings should increase from year to year. Previous years' outstandings which are considerable should be promptly written off when ascertained to be irrecoverable.
- 4. The table given in paragraph 49 of the report, showing the number of decrees and darkhasts received during the year, illustrates in a striking manner the beneficent influence exercised by the Act in restraining reckless borrowing. But the present report shows once more how very much depends on the personal initiation of the Talukdari Settlement Officer. Mr. Bhimbhai has shown marked ingenuity and judgment in settling the affairs of several estates the affairs of which had been reduced to lamentable confusion and embarrassment. His success in obtaining loans at 6 and even 5 per cent, wherewith to meet debts running at usurious interest stands out in contrast to the difficulties experienced by the Manager of Encumbered Estates in Sind in obtaining money in the open market for similar purposes.

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- 5. The jama settlement of the Ahmedabad estates is concluded; that of the Panch Maháls estates has still to be taken up. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer has also undertaken the important duty of completing the alienation registers. The progress of this work will no doubt be noticed in the next report. Mr. Bhimbhái's reports on the questions of the introduction of the detailed survey of tenants' holdings in Tálukdári Estates and the enrolment of young Tálukdárs in the Police are awaited.
- 6. His Excellency the Governor in Council concurs cordially in the commendations bestowed by the Honourable Mr. Lely on Mr. Bhimbhái for the efficient administration of his Department.

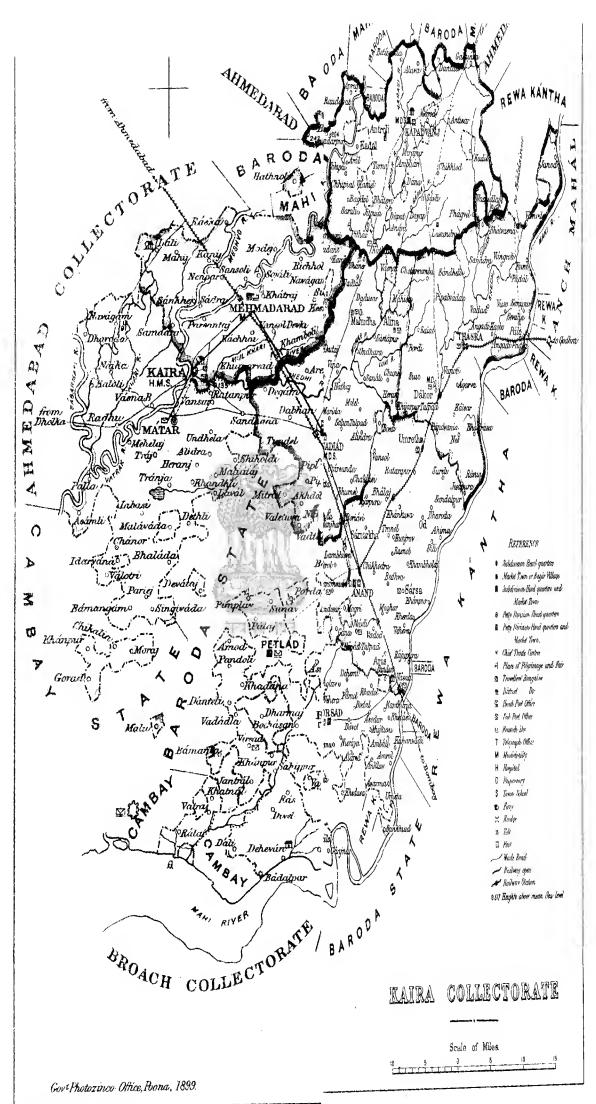
II. S. LAWRENCE, Under Secretary to Government.

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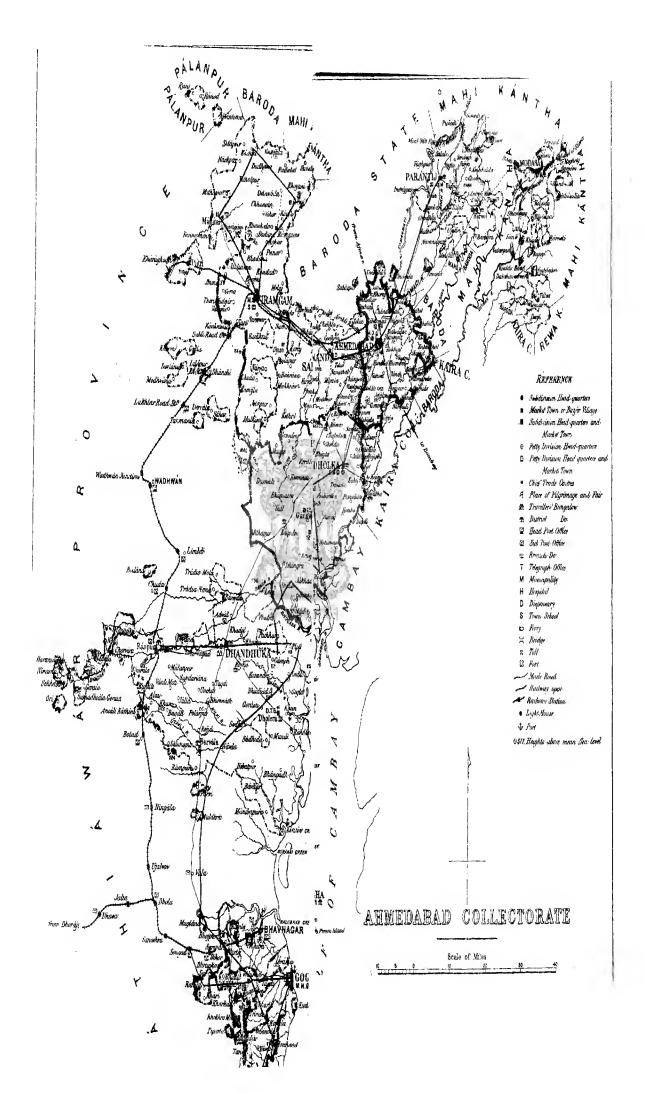
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Collector of Ahmedabad,
The Collector of Kaira,
The Collector of Broach,
The Collector of the Panch Maháls,
The Tálukdári Settlement Officer,
The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor,
The Political Department of the Secretariat,
The Judicial Department of the Secretariat,
The General Department of the Secretariat.
The Government of India,
The Secretary of State for India.

With copies of the Report.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TÁLUKDÁRI SETTLEMENT OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

From

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M,

Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát;

To

THE HONOURABLE MR. F. S. P. LELY, I. C. S., C.S.I.,

Commissioner, N. D.

Ahmedabad, 27th April 1901.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my report on the Administration of the Tálukdári Settlement Department for the year 1899-1900.

- 2. I held charge of the office throughout the year.
- 3. Owing to the prevalence of famine during the year I had to make an early and a rapid tour in all the four districts in my charge, and I therefore started very early in September 1899 for the Viramgám Táluka, where the Chuvál Thákardás had begun to show some signs of unrest and uneasiness.
- 4. The first step which I took under the circumstances was to suggest to the Collector the opening of small tank works at convenient centres in the Chuvál where they could obtain relief, and to secure from that officer the concession of utilizing the water from tanks, nálas, &c., free of charge, for raising fodder crops for the use of cattle. Help was also given to the Thákardás by the grant of tagávi and subsistence money and I am glad to say that the steps taken proved successful, inasmuch as no serious offence was committed anywhere by these ignorant people.
- 5. The widening of the Doig's ditch was also commenced soon afterwards under my own supervision in its initial stage, and after that was put in working order I went on to Sánand, Dholka and Dhandhuka, where I distributed tagávi, arranged for the maintenance of the Tálukdárs and persuaded them to go to the river-side villages to raise fodder and other crops in selected areas by means of irrigation in partnership with their friends and relations for their own support and that of their cattle. Not a few followed my advice, and as a result distress was partially mitigated and many cattle and human lives were saved,
- 6. After touring in the Ahmedabad District and settling matters there, I spent two months in the Kaira and Broach Districts, where I made similar arrangements, distributing loans and tagávi. In April I again visited Dhandhuka, Viramgám and Gogha. In June I visited Sánand and Broach and remained thereafter at head-quarters to direct the tagávi operations in the various scattered tálukas in the different districts and to purchase bullocks and distribute them among Tálukdári tenants. Maps showing my tour are appended.
- 7. During my tour I visited almost all the large relief works, some of them twice or thrice, enquired into the condition of the workers, and communicated the results of my observations to the officers concerned, who readily considered my suggestions and carried them out wherever possible.

The Season.

8. The outlook at first was hopeful and the land was prepared for cultivation, as usual, in full expectation of a favourable season. The monsoon broke about the middle of June and fairly good rain, sufficient and seasonable for kharif sowing, fell in the second and third weeks. July and August passed practically without rain except in a few places, where it amounted to about an inch or so. There was hardly any rain afterwards, and all hopes of obtaining kharif and rabi crops disappeared.

- 9. Credit ceased entirely and even well-to-do rayats began to be apprehensive as, having sold away all their surplus stock of grain and fodder, they found themselves unable to maintain themselves or their cattle. Many sold away all their utensils, ornaments and other valuables and lived for a time on the sale-proceeds of these articles, and when all their resources were exhausted they resorted to the relief works as common labourers, regardless of their social position.
- 10. The silver ornaments were purchased by some town Baniás at half the value owing to the reduced price of silver and sent to the centres of trade where they were melted and converted into bar for transmission to Bombay. A very large amount of business was done, as I found on personal enquiry that four firms of Ahmedabad (out of more than a hundred), which in ordinary years purchased silver worth a lákh of rupees in all, bought silver worth twelve lákhs of rupees by the end of December 1900.
- 11. With all their efforts to save cattle the cultivators could not save more than thirty per cent. of milch cattle and sixty per cent. of plough cattle. The total loss is estimated at two crores and sixty-two lakes of rupees, at the lowest calculation, in the four districts of Gujarát. The mortality among cows, buffaloes and young stock was greater than that among the work cattle. The province of Gujarát received its supply of work cattle mostly from Kánkrej, Rádhanpur, Palanpur and the Baroda Districts, but these sources have now failed, having suffered as much as the Gujarát Districts, and our districts have to depend on Ratlám, Sihor and other places in Central India, which can but very inadequately supply their wants.
- 12. The principal measures taken for the preservation of cattle were (1) the grant of advances for the purchase of fodder and the raising of fodder crops, (2) the importation and sale of fodder at cheap rates, (3) transportation of cattle from the affected districts to the forest grazing areas of Thána, Dharampur, Nándod, &c., (4) opening of forests for free grazing, and (5) establishment of cattle camps.
- 13. Mortality became alarming in May when cholera broke out at many relief works, and in November and December the fever mortality averaged one-fourth of the population in some villages. River-side villages suffered most owing probably to the contamination of water by dead bodies said to have been thrown in the rivers. The fever mortality made considerable havoc, and some old people attributed it to insufficient and unwholesome food and the noxious exhalations from putrefying animal substances.
- 14. The effects of the famine will not be forgotten for years to come, so far as the appearance of the country is concerned. The whole country is almost denuded of shady and magnificent trees which once afforded shelter to many a weary traveller, and even fruit-trees, which are eared for by the owners not so much for the means they afford them of paying their revenue to Government, as for the peculiar sanctity in which they are held, have been ruthlessly cut down, branches, trunks and all, by needy way-farers. What were once pleasant camping grounds are now so many dry and dreary places with absolutely nothing to relieve the eye.
- 15. The Tálukdárs of Gujarát were among the most affected by the famine, and would have fared still worse had not timely and liberal help been given by

Rs. 1899-1900 ... 1,96,824 1900-1901 ... 3,52,500 5,49,324

Government in the shape of loans and tagávi. In all Rs. 5,49,324 were given as tagávi, and loans and Rs. 1,68,000 were distributed from the Central Charity Funds in the Tálukdári villages, besides large sums given by the Missionaries. In the Ahmedabad District alone Rs. 3,54,480, or 86

per cent. of the Government dues for 1899-1900 were suspended, while liberal suspensions were also granted in the Kaira and Broach Districts.

16. In the distribution of tagávi attention was specially directed to providing the cultivators with seed and plough cattle, which were specially needed with the approach of monsoon. Bullocks could not be procured locally, and they were, therefore, imported from well-stocked parts like Ratlám, Ujjain, Sihor and

other adjacent places. Very little cash tagávi for the purchase of plough bullocks was given to individual cultivators as they had neither the means nor the capacity to bring in cattle from distant places, and were likely to misspend the money. The animals were brought down at reduced railway rates and examined and approved by experts like Mr. P. R. Mehta of the Survey Department. The bullocks were then distributed among the Tálukdárs and their cultivators under my own supervision, and on my subsequent visit to the tálukas I satisfied myself that the animals were well cared for and that they remained in the hands of cultivators. Nearly 2,500 bullocks worth Rs. 84,000 (Rs. 72,244 tagávi and Rs. 11,756 out of charity grants) were thus purchased and distributed among the tenants, bringing about 30,000 acres under the plough. These imported bullocks compare favourably in some respects with the inferior breed of these parts, and being capable of more sustained work than home bullocks, they will be more largely imported should occasion arise.

Statistics.

In the absence of any realization of revenue during the year owing to famine, much of the statistical information regarding the financial position of the estates under management, which usually appears in the annual reports of this Department, has been omitted in the present report. The bhágbatái system being in force in many estates, and the crops having totally failed in most of the Tálukdári villages, there was no revenue for collection, and except in a few estates the receipts were practically nil. The levy of Government dues and the recovery of the cost of the office establishment were suspended, nothing was paid to creditors and what little balance there was at the commencement of the famine year was used up in giving subsistence to the Talukdars and their families. Appendix V, which usually embodies all this information, has not therefore been submitted, as its compilation would have served little useful purpose in the absence of its most important items. The statements which appear in the body of the report (vide paragraphs 8, 53, 54, 56 and 67 of report for 1898-99) and which are dependent on Appendix V have also been omitted for the reasons above stated. In view of the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 1966, dated 3rd April 1901, I have thought it advisable not to encumber the present report with statements in which it is not possible to incorporate the chief items. Statements I to IV and VI and VII are appended.

Encumbered Estates.

- 18. Ahmedabad.—At the end of 1898-99 there were 36 estates under management under Act VI of 1862. No estate was released from management under the Act. Except a small sum of Rs. 352 paid to creditors in the commencement of the year, no payments were made during the year on account of debt settlement. The balance of debt at the end of the year was Rs. 1,74,864, of which Rs. 1,49,816 represent the debt due to Government and Rs. 25,048 the amount to be paid to creditors. The recovery by sale of the full amounts due by the estates of Bagad, Khokhernesh and Jhánjharka (referred to in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 2222, dated 25th March 1899) has been postponed till the effects of the famine are over.
- 19. Kaira.—There were 20 estates under management at the end of the last year. No estate was released during the year, and the number under management remained the same at the end of the year. Nothing was paid to Government or to creditors during the year on account of the famine. Out of Rs. 88,666 which remain unpaid, Rs. 4,363 are due to private creditors and Rs. 83,803 to Government. The Kaira estates steadily paid off Government advances up to now, but the famine will retard the debt settlement for some years to come.
- 20. Broach.—There were two estates under management as in the year before. There were no debts due to Government and nothing was paid to private creditors on account of the famine. The total balance remaining unpaid at the end of the year was Rs. 11,570.

Minors' Estates.

21. There were 47 minors under my charge at the beginning of the year under report, 7 were added and 2 released, leaving at the close of the year 52 holding 35 estates. Of these 46 are in Ahmedabad, 4 in Kaira and 2 in Broach. Arranged according to race 41 are Hindus and 11 are Mussalmáns. The more

Kerváda.
 Gángad.
 Rojka.
 Dholka.

5. Ahmedabad Sayad.

Dákor.
 Nadiád.
 Návda.
 Mogar.

important are those noted in the margin. All of them except Gángad and Dákor are unencumbered and in good condition. In the case of

Rojka and Návda the Government securities have been sold in order to meet the exigencies of the famine.

- 22. Kervada.—This estate consists of vánta lands in the Broach District and its management dates from 1896. It is the most prosperous estate under the management of this Department, and the young Thákor is one of the best-behaved minors under my charge. The large balance of the estate having been invested in landed property, some difficulty was experienced during the famine in defraying the current expenses, and in paying tagávi to the tenants. The estate nevertheless was able to give prompt and effectual assistance to its tenants in the shape of tagávi, including 170 bullocks. The opening balance of the estate was Rs. 9,715, its income Rs. 4,115 and its expenditure Rs. 13,581, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 249, besides Rs. 1,18,759 invested in landed property. It will be seen that the figures are certainly below the average income and expenditure of an estate which yields on an average from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60,000 per annum, but it is hoped that with the means at its command the estate will rapidly recover from the effects of the famine.
- Ga'ngad.—The litigation in connection with the succession to this estate has closed with the rejection of the application for review presented to the High Court by Devising, one of the claimants. The scheme for the liquidation of the heavy debts of the estate was working satisfactorily, but the occurrence of the famine has upset our calculations, and the payment of instalments will be delayed till the estate recovers from the effects of the famine. I fear it will be necessary to sell a few vántas, i.e., alienated lands in Government villages, to pay off the large debts. The estate suffered heavily on account of the famine, and the management and maintenance expenses were paid out of the grant of Rs. 8,000 sanctioned under Government Resolution No. 1228, dated 2nd March 1900. The step-grandmother of the minor who is entrusted with the guardianship of his person has been acting very indiscreetly. She has contracted the boy's betrothal without consulting either the District Court or the Tálukdári Settlement Officer and has raised money to meet her own private expenses. It will probably be found necessary to apply to the Court to remove her from the charge of the minor's person if she continues to exhibit the same disregard for his true interests.
- 24. Rojka—This estate came under management in 1880 with a debt of Rs. 50,000, which has been paid off. The investments in Government paper amounting to Rs. 3,000, have been used in defraying current expenses in the absence of any income during the famine year. The minor has been associated with the management of the estate, and seems to be doing fairly well.
- 25. Dholka—The minor is a Kasbáti Tálukdár of the Dholka Táluka and the estate consists of 4 villages. The minor is being educated at Ahmedabad.
- 26. The Ahmedabad Sayad.—The estate consists of 4 alienated villages in Junagad managed by the Darbar, and of the village of Vasodra and some houses in the Ahmedabad District managed by this Department. No income was derived during the famine year; and the total expenditure of Rs. 2,528 was met out of the last year's closing balance of Rs. 3,718. The minor resides in Ahmedabad.
- 27. Da'kor—This estate belongs to minor Gopálrao Manohar, by caste a Deshastha Bráhmin, who is the inámdár of the villages of Dákor and Kanjri in the Kaira District and the hereditary manager of the celebrated temple of Dákor. Though the litigation between the Shevaks of the temple and the minor inámdár has been closed by the decision of the Privy Council in the latter's favour, the Shevaks hamper the management by constantly petitioning the Court, asking for a modification of the scheme of management. The local Gomti tank, which had dried up during the drought, has been greatly improved during the year of famine by the orders of Government, and when well filled will prove very useful to the pilgrims resorting to its banks.

- Nadia'd.—This prosperous estate belongs to two minors, Kishordás and Kalidás, Kanbi Patidárs of Nadiád. It consists of lands in some 20 villages of the Nadiád, A'nand and Mátar Tálukas of the Kaira District, and came under management in 1890. It has to its credit Rs. 19,000 invested in landed property. The minors are intelligent, but are liable to be led away by evil advisers.
- Na'vda .- This estate consists of lands in several Tálukdári villages of the Dhandhuka Táluka and belonged to the late minor, Mohan Nathu, the son of a wealthy Bania. The minor died in February 1899, and an application has been presented to the District Court for the guardianship of the young widow, who is likely to be duped by her greedy relatives.
- Mogar.—This estate in the A'nand Táluka of the Kaira District was transferred to this Department for management by the Collector of Kaira, who has been appointed guardian. The minor is 16 years old and is a Kanbi by caste.

Estates under Sections 320 and 504 of the Civil Procedure Code.

- The number of estates under management under Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code was 282 against 297 during the last year. Twenty-seven new estates were added, while 4 were released from management, leaving a total of 305. There were also 6 estates under attachment under Section 504 of the Civil Procedure Code, and none having been released during the year, the number remained the same as in the previous year.
 - The amount of debts due on decrees transferred for execution under

		$R_{\mathbf{S}}$.	Sections 320 and 322A of the Civil Procedure
Dholka		01.400	Code remaining unpaid at the close of the year
TMOTEST ***	***		
${f Virangim}$	•••	1,81,900	was Rs. 6,73,838, as detailed in the marginal
Dhandhuka	•••	4,45,846	table, against Rs. 5,55,948 during the last year.
Sánand	•••	3,497	The increase is accounted for by the fact that
Gogha	•••	4,150	new decrees to the amount of Rs. 1,31,184 * were
Prántij	100	••• 5, 696	1 0 3 10 10
Godhra	•••	1,056	received during the year, while nothing was paid
			to the creditors on account of the famine. As
	Total	6,73,838	stated in paragraph 30 of the last year's report,
			steps were taken to settle the claims of the chief

embarrassed estates, but owing to famine not much progress was made in that direction, and it is feared that the settlement will be delayed for some time to come.

General Administration of Ta'lukda'ri villages in Ahmedabad.

There were 357 Tálukdári villages in Ahmedabad under the revenue charge of this office. Their Jama, including Local Fund Cess, amounted to Rs. 3,94,759, out of which the recovery of Rs. 3,54,480 has been suspended by charge of this office. Government Resolution No. 5840, dated the 19th September 1900. sures taken for the relief of distress have been described in paragraphs 15 and The Talukdars have suffered heavily during the famine, and they will find considerable difficulty in paying Government dues for the next four or five years.

Amount expended in the villages in Amount collected from the villages in District. 1898-99, 1899-1900. 1897-98. 1898-99. 1899-1900. 1897-98 Rs. Rs. Rs. ßs. 18,422 0,169 12,084 35,107 3,023 Ahmedabad ... 34,567 Kaira ... 6,065 6,208 1,443 4.704 1.178 2,586

The collection and expenditure of Local Funds in the Talukdári villages of the Ahmedabad and Kaira districts are shown in the margin and contrasted with the figures of the preceding years. The low collections are accounted for by the suspension of the recovery above referred to.

* New decrees	•••	•••	Rs 1,31,184
Returned to the Courts	***	•••	13,294
			1,17,890

- The establishment for the inspection of boundary marks was for the most part engaged in famine work.
- The preparation of the survey registers under Section 5 of the Tálukdári Act, the enquiry into alienations and the introduction of a detailed survey of tenants' holdings have been postponed owing to the famine.
- The suit filed by the Kasbátis of Viramgám to establish their ownership over the villages ordered to be resumed by Government in their Resolution No. 3943, dated 14th June 1898 is still pending.

Education and the Jubilee Institute.

It is much to be deplored that the education of the Tálukdár boys has suffered to a considerable extent in consequence of the famine. essential that the Tálukdárs should receive sufficient education not only to enable them to take an active interest in their affairs which require to be looked after more closely than those of ordinary landlords, but also to find out other means of livelihood, now that their resources have become so much curtailed by the famine and minute sub-divisions. The scheme for the enlistment of young Thákors in the Police Force referred to in paragraph 45 of last year's report is receiving due consideration. At present there are six boys attending some local schools at Ahmedahad, residing as hoarders in the Jubilee Institute. receive education in the village schools. The Jubilee Memorial Institute continues to prove useful not only to the boys receiving education in the city but also to the Tálukdárs visiting the city on business. The Institute and its funds are managed by a committee of Tálukdárs presided over by the Tálukdári Settlement Officer. The fund at present amounts to Rs. 25,000, of which Rs. 23,000 are invested in landed property. The expenditure of the Institute amounted to Rs. 1,150 during the year.

Execution of Decrees.

At the close of 1898-99 there were 650 decrees for execution under Sections 320 and 322 of the Civil Procedure Code. Of these 488 were received from the Courts and 162 under Section 322A. The number of decrees received during the year was 90 against 48, 93 and 100 of the last three years. None were received direct. The total number of decrees for execution during the year was 740.

	18	97-98.	18	98-99.	1899-1900.		
	Num- ber.	Amouut,	Num- ber.	Amount.	Num- ber.	Amount.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Returned after com- promise, &c. Under payment from	111	1,31,137	176	3,00,173	10	13,294	
the revenues of the estates	626 21	7,88,861 42,853	579	6,50,849	599	6,58,256	
Under enquiry	129	2,08,419	71	1,11,815	131	2,25,302	
	887	11,66,300	826	10,65,837	740	8,96,852	
Amount paid to ere- ditors		68,523		76,490		,	

40. The table given in the margin shows the manner in which the decrees received in each year and those brought over from the previous years were disposed of during the last three years. No payment was made to creditors during the year on account of the famine, the balances having been utilized in maintaining the judgment-debtors.

41.

8A')	r.	Рвп	SONAL.	Total	Total	
Number.	Amount.	Number,	Amount.	number.	amount.	
Dark hásts.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
230 De rees.	4,66,020	838	2,63,081	568	7,29,101	
De rees.	•••	162	1,54,457	162	1,54,457	
230	4,66,020	500	4,17,538	730	8,88,558	

Deducting the 10 decrees returned to the Courts the total number under execution at the end of the year was 730 representing an aggregate amount of Rs. 8,83,558. The table given in the margin shows how many of them were sán darkhásts, i.e., relating to mortgaged property and how many were personal. As the personal debts do not extend beyond the life-time of the debtor no special measures for their liquidation are necessary.

42. The table given in the margin shows how many of these decrees and

				-	
Relating to de before the oper VI of 1	ation of Act	red after t	debts incur- he operation I of 1888.	Total Number.	Tctal
Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Darkhásts. 456 Decrees.	6,38,742	112	1,42,311	568	7,81,053
135	83,738	27	18,767	162	1,02,505
591	7,22,480	139	1,61,078	730	8,83,558

darkhásts relate to debts incurred before and after the operation of Act VI of 1888. In the latter case the provisions of Section 31 of the Act afford sufficient protection to the judgment-debtors by preventing their property from passing into other hands by Court sale.

43. The table given in the margin shows according to tálukas, the total

	Таі	uka.		Total number of decrees.	Total Amount.	Decretal amount remaining unpaid.	
						Rs.	Rs.
Dhandhuka		***	•••		586	5,80,575	4,45,846
Dholka	***	•••	•••		25	40,322	31,693
Viramgám	•••	***			66	2,44,376	1,81,900
Sánand	•••		***	•••	5	4,225	3,497
Gogha		•••	•••	٠ا	27	6,166	4,150
Pránti	•••	•••			11	6,469	5,696
Godhra	•••	***	•••		10	1,425	1,056
			Total		730	8,83,558	6,73,838

number of decrees and darkhásts personal or otherwise and the amount of claims still remaining unsatisfied. The two tálukás of Dhanduka and Viramgám, in which the dealings of the money-lenders are most disastrous, represent between them 93 per cent. of the total amount of the decrees and darkhásts.

- 44. Owing to the famine no progress was made in the work of executing the decrees. Even before the calamity the burden of debt pressed heavily on the Tálukdárs and the famine has added considerably to it. For the next four or five years, therefore, no progress towards discharging the decreed liabilities is possible, the more so because during the famine the Tálukdárs have incurred fresh liabilities by accepting tagávi and incurring fresh debts for the maintenance of themselves and families, which form the first charge on their estates.
- 45. Owing to a succession of bad seasons the creditors have lost all hopes of a speedy recovery of their dues and rather than wait indefinitely for a settlement of their claims they will agree to any compromise which we may offer within a reasonable period. The present, therefore, is the time for effecting an advantageous settlement of the Talukdars, and I am seriously thinking of doing it as soon as I find time for it. The result will be communicated to you in a separate report.

Suits.

46. The total number of suits was twelve, of which three were filed during the year under report. Of these one has been withdrawn and five have been disposed of—three in favour of this Department and two against it. The Uteliya Jama suit has been withdrawn on the basis of the compromise sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 2296 191-Coaft, dated 20th November 1899. The appeal to the Privy Council in the Mátar Succession case is still pending, but the Collector has been discharged by the Broach District Court from the guardianship of the minor. Of the new suits the most important is the one filed by the Dholera Garásiás to establish their ownership to certain jivái lands in Dholera and their right to the exemption from payment of Summary Settlement or other Government charge on the land in their possession. The suit is pending in the District Court of Ahmedabad.

Miscellaneous Estates and working of the Act-

47. There were 92 estates under management at the close of the last year. A very large number came under management during the year on account of the famine, the owners having availed themselves of Section 28 of the Tálukdári Act

for receiving tagávi for themselves and tenants. The work and the responsibility of this Department have been greatly increased in consequence. Of the total number of estates, 146 are in Ahmedabad, 50 in Kaira and 13 in Broach. The principal estates are described below.

- 48. Ga'mph.—The estate is second in importance only to the Koth estate, and it consists of eight villages with an average revenue of Rs. 60,000. It came under management in 1896 with heavy debts, amounting to Rs. 3,23,800. The scheme for the settlement of the debts sauctioned in Government Resolution No. 8435, dated 19th November 1897, was working satisfactorily, but the occurrence of the famine has upset all calculations, and besides crippling the resources of the estate has added to its already heavy liabilities. During the famine year the management and maintenance expenses were defrayed out of the advance of Rs. 10,000 made by Government (vide Government Resolution No. 1228 of 3rd March 1900), as no appreciable revenue was derived during the year.
- 49. Bhankoda—This estate comprises eleven-and a-half villages besides an alienated village, half of which is owned by the Pátdi Darbár. It was formerly managed under Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code, but the owners brought it under Section 28 of the Tálukdári Act in 1897. It is indebted to the extent of Rs. 90,000 and its liabilities have been further increased by famine, which fell with a peculiarly heavy effect on the impoverished Tálukdárs of the Chuvál. The management and maintenance expenses were paid out of the grant of Rs. 6,000 sanctioned under Government Resolution No. 1228, dated 3rd March 1900, and the impoverished sharers were further supported from the grant of Rs. 30,000 sanctioned under Government Resolution No. 2231, dated 10th May last.
- 50. As regards other important estates under this head there is nothing particular to relate.
- 51. Loans and tagáci on easy terms were granted by Government and the necessity of horrowing money at usurious rates was avoided. The efficacy of the provisions of Section 31 of the Talukdari Act in restraining alienations has been amply proved during the famine. In the absence of any such restriction on the Talukdars' powers of borrowing, much valuable land would have been heavily encumbered during the famine, and permanently passed out of the hands of the Talukdars. At a time when the prevention of the alienation of land from the hands of cultivators is engaging the anxious consideration of Government it is gratifying to note that in the case of the Talukdars a great measure of success has already been achieved in this direction, and it may help in giving practical shape to the beneficent intentious of Government.
- 52. In ordinary years applications to borrow money are discouraged except in cases of urgency. During the famine, however, the rule has had for obvious reasons to be relaxed in order to enable the Tálukdárs to tide over the difficulty. There were 20 applications to borrow Rs. 63,766 and sanction under Section 31 was given to the extent of Rs. 18,910.
- 53. Of the 13 partition cases, two were disposed of and the others had to be kept over owing to the absence of the parties on account of the famine.
- 54. Of the three boundary disputes, two were disposed of during the year. The Manipur-Palodiya boundary dispute has been decided (vide Government Resolution No. 6225, dated 20th August 1900). The Moti Boru and Cambay dispute has also terminated, and the line fixed by Mr. Beyts in 1864 was traced and confirmed. The Pipli and Cambay case is awaiting disposal and will be taken up as soon as the surveyors are free to prepare the maps. The Head Surveyor and his subordinates are now employed on famine and other important work.
- 55. Under Government Resolution No. 2492, dated 31st March 1900, I have been entrusted with the duty of enquiring into the affairs of Mir Zulfikarali Khan of Surat and of preparing a scheme for the liquidation of his heavy debts which amount to Rs. 2,76,472. Accounts have been examined and a statement showing the liabilities has been prepared. The secured debts amount to Rs. 1,41,574, which will have to be paid in full. The unsecured debts, amounting in all to Rs. 1,34,898, can be reduced to nearly a lákh of rupees,

if cash payments are made. I have been negotiating with the Baroda authorities and other private individuals for a loan on the mortgage of the villages, failing which it will perhaps be necessary to sell away a portion of the property.

- 56. I would venture to express my obligation to you for your ever ready advice and paternal solicitude for the Tálukdárs which have greatly helped to mitigate their sufferings. I would also offer my thanks to the various district officers, particularly Messrs. Gibb and Quin, for their support and sympathy for the Tálukdárs. I have also much pleasure in mentioning the good work done in connection with the famine by the several members of my establishment, chiefly the Head Clerk, Mr. Shivshanker.
- 57. It needs no mention that since the passing of the Tálukdári Act of 1888 and especially since its provisions have been more widely understood and enforced, the work of the Tálukdári Department has been steadily increasing. But at no period of its history was it so heavy and complicated as it is at present owing to bad seasons culminating in famine which has reduced most of the Tálukdárs to a state of abject destitution.
- 58. Seeing the benefits of the management of their estates by this Department, the Tálukdárs now flock to us with petitions under Section 28 of the Act and the ordinary establishment with all its energy and application find it very difficult to cope with the ever increasing work. The task of supervision is by no means an easy one. Practically all the Tálukdári estates in Gujarát are under the management and control of this Department. Even the Thákor of Sánand has lately asked us to take the management of his estate under Section 28 of the Act.
- 59. There are at present 612 estates under our management yielding in ordinary years a revenue of Rs. 11,60,000, but the effects of the famine are felt everywhere and I fear that this revenue will be much curtailed for at least three or four years to come. No inconsiderable amount of land has been thrown up lately during the famine, and I am taking steps to have it taken up as otherwise it will be difficult for the Tálukdárs to pay the Government demand. The affairs of most of the large estates, which appeared hopeless at first, were put in a fair way of settlement, but unfortunately the schemes could not be carried out in their entirety owing to the famine, and fresh steps will have to be taken in the matter. The execution work of a large number of decrees demands much anxious consideration lest the condition of the poor Tálukdárs already so miserable should become worse.
- 60. Two important administrative measures, which have not as yet made any real progress owing to famine and other reasons, will have to be taken in hand at an early date. They are the preparation of the survey register under Section 5 of the Tálukdári Act, and the determination of the interests of several sharers in the estates and the liability of the sharers to pay Government dues. The enquiry into alienations and incumbrances, the carrying out of the orders of Government regarding the preparation of a record of tenants' rights, and the systematic compilation of statistics for future settlements are also measures requiring not only a minute knowledge of the survey and various details of Tálukdári tenures but also much careful consideration and research.
- 61. It is needless to repeat how immensely benefited the Tálukdárs are by the restrictions imposed on alienation. They have been secured in the enjoyment of their land which would otherwise have passed entirely in the hands of others, reducing them to the condition of mere labourers. The creditors are now becoming anxious to have their demands settled soon any how, seeing that their chances of making a fair harvest as they had once expected, have become very remote owing to bad years and famine, and I am thinking of submitting proposals for the settlement of their claims in the interest of the Tálukdárs.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M,
dári Settlement Officer.

APPEN

	1		1	Ahmedabaa	l Encumbered	d E	stat		
Number	. Name of Est	ate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.		Total Debt to be liquidated.			
					·				
1	2		3	4	5				
			Gogha Táluka.		Rs.	a,	p.		
1	Avánia	•••	Sumrábhái Champábhái Sánand Táluka.	. 5th January 1882	1,408	0	0		
2	Makhiáv	•••	Gagubha Ráesingji <i>Dhandhuka Táluka</i> .	19th May 1883	. 55,893	0	0		
$_{4}^{3}$	Bagad Do		Punja Vikamsi Bhoka Oghad	12th July 1883 Do	8,437 5,276	8	0		
5	_Do	• • •	Nája Ebhal	. 11th September 1884	7,417	Ö	ŏ		
6 7	Hadmantala Kinára	•••	Bulákhi Modji		17,226	0	0		
8	Khokhernesh	••	Válji Modji Jivábhái Desubhái	. 23rd October 1881 29th October 1885	5,374 2,193	0	0		
9	Do		Rupábhái Bhávábhái	1)0	1,648	ő	0		
10	Do	•••	Malekbhái Partáp ing	Do	1,100	ŏ	ŏ		
11 12	Bela	***	Modji Partápsing	Do	850	0	0		
13	Do	•••	Vika Dosa	5th May 1837 Do	7,986 5,750	0	0		
14	Jhánjharka	•••	Bhagvatsing Devising	6th June 1889	14,359	0	0		
15	Do.	•••	Ramsing Khodábliái	11.	10,164	ŏ	Ü		
16	Aniáli Kasbáti	•••	Kanubhai Pirbhai	Do	6,326	0	0		
17 18	Do Aniáli Kasbáti : báváv.	and Bu-	Chandrasing Amiji Dádubha Nársingji, &c	Do	4,107 1,744	0	0		
19	Do.		Motáji Bhagvánji	Do	1,536	0	0		
20	Do.	•••	Bápábhái Dádásáheb, &c	. Do,	1,795	ō	ō		
$\begin{bmatrix} 21 \\ 22 \end{bmatrix}$	Do. Do.	•••	Bapusaheb Jonaji, &c	Do	4,556	0	0		
20	D 0.	•…	Murcha Sultánbhái, &c Viramgam Táluka.	Do	2,057	0	0		
23	Rudatal	,,,	Hazurji Godadji	6th June 1889	2,285	0	0		
24	Do	•••	Mádháji Rámáji, &c	Do	10,594	0	0		
25 26	Do Sinaj Kánpura	•••	Dhanáji Nathuji Saváji Rámáji	Do	7,723	0	0		
27	Do.		Umáji Kasláji, &e	20th June 1889 Do	5,798 9,144	0	0		
28	Do.	•••	Hamirji Punjaji, &c	Do	10,424	ŏ	Õ		
29 30	Jethipura Dabhsar	•••	Agarsing Saváji, &c Patháji Becherji, &c	4th July 1889 19th September 1889.	7,149 23,626	0 0	0 0		
31	Bhavánipura		Gogha Táluka. Kárába Kásamji	4th January 1881	10,508	0	0		
			Dhandhuka Táluka.	vanuary 1004	10,000	J	J		
32 33	Aniali Kasbati a	1		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	10,399	0	0		
34	Do, Do.		Fatebhái Achhabhái, &c Munubhái Báváji, &c	Do Do	7,273 4,385	0	0		
35	Sinaj Kánpura	•	Viramgám Táluta. Hariji Bádarji, &c	20th June 1889	11,158	0	0		
			Gogha Táluka.	481	11,100	v	J		
36	Khámbha	•	Hamirji Vakábhái, &c	19th September 1889.	9,505	0	0		
-				Total	2,97,174	0	0		

DIX I.
under Act VI of 1862.

Balance ou on 1st Aug as per L	ust .	L899,	Interest for th 1899-	e ye	ar	Tot	al.		Amount account settlemer 1899-190 Led	of Debt t durin D, as pe	Balar g on 3	Balance outstanding on 31st July 1960, as per Ledger.			Per- centage of Pay- ment as shown in Column 9 to out- standing Balances.	Per- centage of reduc- tion of debt since Act was applied.	REMARK
6 7			8			9			10			11	12	13			
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a. p		Rs.	a.	p.			
212	0	0	•••	••••		212	0	0		•••		212	0	Ò		85.	
38,9 96	4	3	1,952	8	3	40,948	12	6		•••	40	,948	12	6		26.	
8,898 2,177 2,077 7,968 1,698 1,931 1,201 973 576 5,712 4,620 14,189 8,605 2,881 1,433 1,150 849 465 2,880 536	14 3 10 8 9 11 15 15 3 3 12 13 12	2 2 2	61 50 29 296 232 734 437 144 71 58	13 2 6 11 9 3 1 12 14 12 13 1	0 4 8 6 11 0 7 11 9 5 5 6 4 5 1 4 2 10 1 5	9,358 2,286 2,182 8,317 1,771 2,031 1,263 1,023 6,009 4,853 14,923 9,043 3,025 1,505 1,208 892 483 8,025 563	12 1 5 1 3 3 5 13 15 0 13 8 13 14 9	10 8 6 10 2 11 11 11 11 9 5 2 9			2 8 1 2 1 1 1 6 4 14 9 3 1 1	358 ,286 ,182 ,317 ,771 ,031 ,023 ,023 ,605 ,009 ,853 ,923 ,043 ,555 ,505 ,208 892 ,488 ,025 ,603	12 1 5 1 3 5 13 11 13 15 0 13 8 13 7 14 9	S 10 8 6 10 2 11 11		56. 70. 51. 67. 7. 28. 24. 15 11. 52. 63. 30. 41. 72. 33. 72.	
399 2,967 2,986 1,162 3,237 1,108 4,581 12,760	1 11 5 12 4	4 1 10 2 2 6 9 7	19 148 149 58 161 55 229 638	5 5 1 14 6	8 5	419 3,115 3,136 1,220 3,399 1,163 4,811 13,398	6 7 10 11 11	2 9 3 0 4 1 6			3 1 3 1 4	419 ,115 ,136 ,220 ,399 ,163 ,811 ,398	6 7 10 11 11	2 9 3 0 4 1 6 10	 	81· 70· 59· 78· 62· 88· 32· 43·	
1,036	0	0				1,036	0	0		•••	1	,03 6	0	0		900	
8,135	0	0		•••		8,135	0	0	172	0 0	7	,963	0	0	2.1	23.	
5,28 4 2,4 41	0 0	0 0	•••	••••		5,284 2,441			122	··· 0 0		,284 ,319		0	4.9	27· 47·	
6,817	0	0	•••			6,817	0	0	58	0 0	6	,759	0	0	0.8	39.	
174	0	0	,		I	174	0	0		•••		174	0	0	•••	980	
,63,130	0	0	6,963	11	5	1,70,093	11	5	352	0 0	1,69	,741	11	5	0.2	42.	

BHIMBHAI KIRPA'RA'M, Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX I-A

Ahmedábád Tálukdárs removed from Act VI of 1; 14, but continued under management.

Х ₀ ,	Name of Estate.	Name of owner or chief sharer.	Date of Application of Act,	Total debt to be liquidated.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1899 as per Ledger.	lan for	Total,	Amount pa'd during 1809-1400 as per Ledger.	outstanding	Percentage of payment shown in column 9 to out- standing balance.
1	9	3	4	. 6	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Khoda	Sa'nand Taluka, Takhatsing Ajubhai	11th February 1869,	Rs. s. p.	 	;	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
			Total	9,698 5 4	4,878 9 1	243 14 10	5,122 7 11	141	5,122 7 11	

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M, Tálukáári Settlement Officer.



APPENDIX II.



в 424-4

APPEN

Kaira Encumbered Estates

No. 1	Name of E	atota		1		
		acase.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer.	Date of application of Act.	Total debt to be liquidated.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1899, as per Ledger.
1 (2		3	4	5	6
			A'nand Taluka.		Rs. a. J	Rs. a. p.
1 1	Nápád	•••	Parbatsing Nánábáwa	8th November 1877.	13,671 4 1	4,701 12 3
			Borsad Táluka.			
	Nápa Do. Do.	***	Nársing Abhesing, &c Fatesing Takhatsing Haribhái Amarsing	ا د مدا	16,552 0	7,223 9 5 5,183 0 0 6,218 13 2
			A'nand Táluka.			
5	Nápád	•••	Takhatsing Dádábáwa, &c	20th December 1877.	4,053 4	1,445 6 4
1	•		Borsad Táluka.			
7 8 9	Nápa Do. Do. Do. Gájna	***	Motáji Bháiba, &c	. 16th do	3,138 13 3 3,300 0	3,288 8 0 7 1,804 5 5 0 1,870 9 0 223 0 0 12,015 5 0
			Mehmadabad Táluka.			
11	Kuna		Jibáwa Anopsing	16th May 1878	38,434 4 (7,278 1 11
j			Borsad Táluka.	मिन नमन		
13 1 14 8	Nápa Bhetási Sálol Do.	***	Fatesing Bápuji Banesing Sardársing Motbhái Sardár Khodbhái Kesar	15th August 1878 22nd August 1878	29,374 10 10 5,270 7 11 4,335 0 0 2,609 0 0	1 1,681 15 6 1,975 5 7
			Mátar Táluka.			
16	Hariála		Nathuji Jethiji	29th August 1878	3,354 9	385 4 5
		Ì	Borsad Táluka.			
17	A'nkláv		Dabhái Báwáji, &c	6th March 1879	6,280 0 0	2,039 10 4
			A'nand Táluka.			
18 N	Nápád Do.	•••	Rupsing Abhesing, &c Nánábáwa Motáji	17th July 1879 11th September 1879	19,688 0 0 11,808 10 9	
			Mehmadabad Táluka.			
20 F	Kaira	•••	Vakhatsing Adesing	23rd February 1882	13,008 0 0	3,624 5 6
		1		Total 2	2,34,573 2 9	84,675 2 2

DIX II.

under Act XXI of 1881.

Interest on loan for the year 1899-1900.		Amount paid on account of debt settlement during 1899-1900, as per Ledger.	Balance outstanding on 31st July 1900, as per Ledger,	Percentage of payment as shown in C. lunin 9 to oct-standing balance.	Percentage of reduc- tion of debt since the Act was ap- plied.	REMARKS.				
	7		8			9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	р.		Rs. a. p.			
2 35	1	5	4,936	13	8	•••••	4,936 13 8	•••	63.	
3/31 250 310	2 2 15	10 5 1	7,584 5,442 6,529	2	3 5 3		7,584 12 3 5,442 2 5 6,529 12 3	•••	67- 67- 25-	
72	4	4	1 ,517	10	8		1,517 10 8	•••	62.	
161 65 68 11 600	3 8 2	10 6 5 5	3,400 1,369 1,439 284 12,616	8 1 2	10 11 5 5 3		3,400 6 10 1,369 8 11 1,439 1 5 231 2 5 12,616 1 3		33. 56. 56. 46. 43.	
363	14	6	7,642	0	5		7,642 0 5	•••	80.	
916 84 97	1	3 7 9	19,250 1,766 2,073 1,515	12 1 3 0	6 1 4 0	•••••	19,250 12 6 1,766 1 1 2,073 3 4 1,515 0 0		31- 66- 52- 41-	
19	4	3	404	8	8	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	404 8 8	•••	8 7 ·	
101	15	9	2,141	10	1	•••••	2,141 10 1	•••	65.	
66 1 55	10 2	6 10	1,399 3,739	12 1	7 10	•••••	1,399 12 7 3,739 1 10	 ,	92· 68·	
38	12	1	3,663	1	7	******	3,663 1 7	•••	71-	
3,990	10	0	88,665	12	2		88,665 12 2	•••	62	

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M, Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX III.

Broach Encumbered Estates under Act XXI of 1881.

No.	Name of Estate.	Name of Owner or Chief Sharer,	Date of application of Act.	Total Debt to be liquidated.	Balance outstanding on 1st August 1899, as per Ledger.	Interest on Loan for the year 1899-1900.	Total.	Amount paid on account of Debt settlement during 1899-1900, as per Ledger.	outstanding on 31st July 1900, as per	Percentage of Payment shown in Column 9 to Out- standing Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Jambusar Táluka.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
1	Magnid	Sadáji Daji, &c	6th March 1879.	24,738 0 4	761 12 8	,,,,	761 12 8		761 12 8	,,,
		Broach Táluka.			1					
2	Jhanor	Khusalsingji Mohan- singji.	2nd March 1882.	42,175 0 0	10,808 0 0		10,808 0	,,,	10,808 0 0	
			Total	66,913 0 4	11,569 12 8		11,569 12 8		11,569 12 8	

APPENDIX IV. Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Gujarat Encumbered Estates for the year 1899-1900.

	Number of Estates	Amount	PAID TO CREDITORS DURING 1899-1900.		Remaining to be	ACCOUNT OF GOVERNMENT ADVANCES.					
	under the operation of the Acts	remaining to be paid to creditors at the end of 1898-99.	By advances from Govern- ment.	By collection from Taluk- dars.	Total.	paid to Creditors	Advances outstanding at the end of 1898-99.	Interest accrued up to 31st July 1900.	Total advances with interest.	Amount repaid during the year,	Advances outstand- ing at the end of 1899-1900
1	2	3	4	5 5	ि 6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Re.	Rø.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad—Act VI of 1862, as per Appendices 1 and I-A.		25,400	***	852	352	25,048	1,42,608	7,208	1,49,816		J,49,816
Kaira—Act XXI of 1881, as per Appendix 1I.	20	4,863	***	.,,	***	4,863	79,812	8,991	83,803	,	\$8,80\$
Breach—Act XXI of 1881, as per Appendix III.	2	11,570			111	11,570	•••		***		***
Total	59	41,833		352	352	41,481	2,22,420	11,199	2,33,619		2,33,619

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M, Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX VI.

List of Civil Suits, 1899-1900.

No. Name of Plaintiff.		Name of Defendant.	Subject.	REMARKS.		
1	2	3	4	5		
		Suits pending at the				
		Ahmedabaa	l District.			
1	Thakor Sursangji Dajiraj of Utelia, minor, by his Administrator Meghabhai Ratansang.	The Secretary of State for India in Council.	To establish that Government have no right to levy jama on certain alienated and waste lands in the villages of his Dholka estate.	The suit has been withdrawn by the plaintiff.		
2	Lavjibhai Dipchand, of Koth.	The Collector of Ahmed- abad as Administrator of Gangad Estate.	Money claim for Rs. 1,397.	Pending.		
3	Banubha Kuversang and Adubha Kuver- sang, of Ranpur.	abad as guardian of the minors Bapuji Dadubha and Vajesang Satbha.	To cancel certain partition which the plaintiff alleges to have been illegally made. The claim is valued at Rs. 130.	confirmed the decree of the lower Court passed in		
4	Chimanlal Chhaganlal, of Dholka.	 The Collector of Ahmedabad as guardian of the minor Kasalsang Shivshaug of Baroda. Bai Baluba. 		Decree passed in plaintiff's favour.		
Б	Kasalsang Najibhai, of Bhadiad.	abad as guardian of the minor Mohan Nathu of Navda.	To take an account of the income collected by the defendant of the plaintiff's property.			
6	Maganlal Panachand, of Matar.	The Collector of Ahmed- abad as guardian of the minor Kasalsang Shivsang of Baroda.	Money claim for Rs. 599	Decree passed in plaintiff's favour.		
7	Maganlal Panachand .	 The Collector of Ahmedabad as guardian of the minor Kasalsang Shivsang of Buroda. Bai Ramba. 		Pending.		
.8	Panachand Keshavji, of Ahmedabad.	The Collector of Kaira as guardian of the minor Kishordas Vaghjibhai of Nadiad,		The lower Court rejected the plaintiff's claim.		
9	Narotamdas Parsotam- das.	(1) Bai Surajba, widow of Vaghjibhai Samaldas. (2) The Talukdari Settle- meut Officer as manager of the estate of Kishordas Vaghjibhai, minor, of Nadiad.		The lower Court rejected the plaintiff's claim.		
		NEW SUITS FILED DURI	NG THE YEAR 1839-1900.			
1 0	Náran Dulabh, of Dhandhuka.	(1) The Talukdari Settle ment Officer. (2) Jiva Samat, here of Samat Jivan and Goku Jivan.	Rs. 3,094-4-6.	Pending in the Court of th Ahmedabad Distric Judge,		

APPENDIX VI-concluded.

No.	Name of Plaintiff.	Name of Defeudant.	Subject.	Remarks.
	2	3	4	5
11	Akhabhai Bhagatsing, of Advál.	sangji Bechersangji, minor, by his guardian Bái Vakhtuba, widow of Bechorsang Nathubhai. (2) Kalubha Bechersang,		Pending.
12	Chudasama Kalabhai Bapuji and 88 others, of Dholera.	for India in Conucil. (2) The Collector of Ahmedabad, as guardian of	certain Jivai lands in the village of Dholera and the exemption from the pay- ment of summary settle-	abad.

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M, Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

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APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the Collection and Expenditure of the Local Funds in the Tálukdári Villages of the Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts.

MT AND T		Amount of	AMOUNT OF LOCAL FUNDS EXPENDED.					
Name of Táluka	•	Local Fund collected.	Object. R	s. Total.				
		Rs.	Ahmedabad District.	Rs.				
Dhandhuka	•••	1,80 5 {	Do. to dharmshálas	384 264 792 77 82 3,599				
Dholka	•••	90 {	Do. to dharmshálas Deepening of tanks	237 34 644 792 21 2,728				
Viramg á m	•••	228	Do. to dharmshalas 2, Deepening of tanks 2, Construction of wells and repairs to	359 20 100 537 500 3,516				
Sánand	•••	{	Repairs to school-houses Do. to dharmshalas Deepening of tanks Construction of wells and repairs to	80 36 397 396				
Gogha	• • •	9008	Repairs to school-houses Do. to dharmshalas Deepening of tanks 1, Construction of wells and repairs to	72 83 ,173 4 1,332				
Total	***	3,023		12,084				
Borsad	•••	642	Kaira District. For sheds for plague purposes Repairs to school-houses Do. to water troughs Deepening of tanks 1	277 15 46 ,919 2,257				
A'nand	••	664	Deepening of tanks	89 89				
Thásra	••	{	Repairs to school-houses Deepening of tanks	100 140 240				
Kapadvanj		. 137	None					
Total	۱	1,443	-	2,58				

BHIMBHA'I KIRPA'RA'M, Tálukdári Settlement Officer.



Below Tálukdári Settlement Officer's Administration Report for the year 1899-1900.

No. 3891 of 1901.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

Camp Tithal, 15th May 1901.

Submitted to Government.

2. Famine has of course broken down the operations of a department which has for its chief object the payment of debt. Estates have, one and all, eked out an existence on their balances or on loans. Practically no revenue has been collected from the tenants or paid by the Tálukdárs to Government or to creditors under decree or settlement.

The only result of the year is fresh debts.

- 3. The position would have been hopeless but for (1) the relief chiefly in the shape of loans and concessions of revenue demand afforded by Government and (2) the restriction of the law on alienations.
- 4. The newly created situation will tax more than ever the resource of the Talukdari Settlement Officer. Mr. Bhimbhai hopes to effect a revised settlement with the creditors who are now in a mo i to be content with little. As a Court of Wards he may also turn to more advantage the extensive grazing grounds which form so large a part of the Talukdari Estates in Ahmedabad now that they are freed from the tyranny of the roving grazier. And the education and training of the young Talukdars might perhaps be better adapted to the part they must play if the country is ever to get out of its present stagnation.
- 5. Mr. Bhimbhai has exercised good judgment in cutting down his report this year. His duties have been more those of a Famine Officer than anything else, and he has performed them with his usual ability.

F. S. P. LELY, Commissioner, Northern Division.



Annual Reports.

Administration Report of the Talukdari Settlement Officer for the year 1899-1900.

No. 6069.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th August 1901.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 3891, dated 15th May 1901—Forwarding with his remarks a letter No. 168, dated 27th April 1991, from the Tálukdári Settlement Officer, who submits his report on the administration of the Tálukdári Settlement Department for the year 1899-1900.

RESOLUTION.—This report deals with the year 1899-1900 and is submitted eight months later than usual. The delay is no doubt due to the absorption of the Tálukdari Settlement Officer in duties in connection with the tamine in regard to which the Governor in Council concurs in the commendation bestowed by the Commissioner, N. D., upon vir. Bhimbhíi.

- 2. It is reported that the effect of the famine has been to increase the liabilities of the Talukdars, to render it difficult for them to pay the Government demand, and to postpone for several years all progress towards the settlement of their debts. No information, however, is to be found in the report or the appendices regarding these increased liabilities, and the important Appendix V has been omitted entirely. This omission is explained in paragraph 17 to be due to the "absence of any realization of revenue during the year," but it is presumed that some of the 450 estates must have been able to contribute to some extent to the maintenance charges which should have been entered in column 12 of that Appendix.
- 3. A sum of Rs 5,49,324 was distributed as tagávi, and the effect of these loans and the debts incurred from other sources upon the financial condition of each estate should have been shown.
- 4. The Talukdari Settlement Officer has the support of the Commissioner, N. D., in the opinion that the restrictions on the rights of alienation of the Talukdars have proved to be most beneficial in these critical times. Great value attaches to the experience so gained, and Mr. Bhimbhai and the Honourable Mr. Lely should be requested to report whether in spite of the curtailment of the security they had to offer the Talukdars succeeded in obtaining accommodation to a considerable extent from the money-lenders. It is understood that some of the advances made were for subsistence of the Talukdars and their families.
- 5. The year 1900-1901 has closed, and the Governor in Council requests that in the report now due the Tálukdári Settlement Officer will supply the information which has been omitted from the report under review. A statistical summary should be added showing the progress towards the settlement of debts which was achieved during the normal years previous to the famine, and so far as possible an estimate should be given of the general effects of this disaster, and the rate of progress that may be expected in the future.

P. J. MEAD, Under Secretary to Government.

To

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The Commissioner, N. D., The Collector of Ahmedabad, The Collector of Kaira, The Collector of the Panch Mahals, The Collector of Broach, The Tálukdári Settlement Officer, With The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, of the report. The Accountant General, The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, The Political Department of the Secretariat, The Judicial Department of the Secretariat, The General Department of the Secretariat, The Government of India. The Secretary of State for India. By letter.





